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ECONOMIC PACKAGE TO PRESENT TO REAGAN FINALIZED

OW271241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- Government and Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) leaders Monday agreed to start work on a 5 trillion-yen supplementary budget to stimulate domestic demand, in an apparent bid to placate the United States on the eve of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's departure for Washington on Wednesday. They also agreed to expand emergency imports through government procurements, government sources said.

The agreement was reached at a meeting of government and ruling party leaders convened to finalize Japan's strategy at the forthcoming talks between Nakasone and President Ronald Reagan in Washington. It amounted to the government's acceptance of a set of demand and import-boosting measures adopted by the LDP last Friday.

At the meeting attended by Nakasone, who is also LDP president, Shintaro Abe, chairman of the party's Executive Council, asked the government to specify targets by figures, including more than 1 billion dollars in emergency imports through government procurements and the recycling of 25 to 30 billion dollars in funds to heavily indebted countries, as well as a 5 trillion-yen supplemental budget. Abe, former foreign minister, returned Saturday from a visit to the U.S. as a special envoy to pave the way for Prime Minister Nakasone's talks with President Reagan.

Masaharu Gotoda, chief cabinet secretary and close aide to Nakasone, said at the meeting that the government will broadly accept Abe's proposal, the officials said.

Prime Minister Nakasone will lay the package, agreed to on Monday, before President Reagan in an effort to mitigate trade tensions arising from Japan's huge trade surplus with the U.S.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura, also speaking at the meeting, endorsed Abe's proposal and asked Nakasone to remind Reagan of the importance of U.S. efforts to cut his massive budget deficit, the officials said.

He made the request in reporting on a "quadrilateral" conference of trade ministers from Japan, the U.S., Canada and the European Community (EC), held over the weekend in Kashikojima in central Japan.

The contents of the supplemental budget, however, were not discussed, although the leaders agreed that it will primarily consist of public works projects.

The meeting was obviously called to impress the U.S. with Japan's stepped-up efforts to boost domestic demand and reduce its trade surplus.

NAKASONE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF COMING U.S. VISIT

OW270627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday the United States should make greater efforts to reduce its financial deficits and to become more competitive in the world business arena.

Nakasone is due to leave Wednesday for a weeklong official visit to the United States amid critical trade disputes between Washington and Tokyo.

The prime minister, in a meeting with American journalists, said this will be his most important U.S. visit since coming to power in December, 1982. He has made five working visits to the United States between January 1983 and April 1986.

The prime minister said Japan needs to expand its domestic demand and to stabilize the yen-dollar exchange rate.

Nakasone said he will ask President Ronald Reagan to remove a 100 percent tariff on 300 million dollars worth [of] Japanese-made computers, televisions sets and power tools, imposed in retaliation against Japan for allegedly failing to comply with a 1986 semiconductor agreement.

The Japanese Government will compile an effective supplementary budget to boost the economy as soon as the 54 trillion yen budget for fiscal 1987 passes the Diet (parliament), he said.

Nakasone said he plans to spell out a new assistance policy toward developing countries while he is in the United States.

Asked about his remark concerning American minorities last year, Nakasone said he intended no racism and has met black leaders to win their understanding.

In September 1986, Nakasone came under fire for telling a Liberal Democratic Party seminar that the level (of intelligence or education) of American society is lower than in Japan because of the number of blacks, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans among its citizens.

ABE ADVISES 'VISIBLE' MEASURES, BRIEFS NAKASONE

OW251003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Saturday advised Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that Japan should implement specific and "visible" measures to buoy domestic demand and imports.

Abe, chairman of the Executive Council of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), made the suggestion when he called on the prime minister at his official residence in the afternoon to brief the premier about his trip to Washington.

He has just returned from a trip to the U.S. as a special envoy of the prime minister to pave the way for Nakasone's visit to Washington starting Wednesday.

Abe said the atmosphere in the U.S. Congress is very heated concerning Japan, and specifically indicated the need to inject sufficient government funds into public works projects and to cut taxes to boost domestic demand.

He also called for government procurement worth more than 1 billion dollars, an increase in untied or unconditional loans, assistance to develop nations such as African countries and the settlement of individual issues such as participation by U.S. firms in the new Kansai International Airport project.

Both Nakasone and Abe confirmed that the government and LDP should join hands to promote the new comprehensive economic package announced by the LDP Friday.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ONGOING ADB MEETING

Fujioka Speech

OW270321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Osaka, April 27 KYODO -- The following is a summary of a speech delivered by Masao Fujioka, president of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) before the bank's board of governors on the opening day of the 20th annual ADB general meeting in Osaka Monday morning:

-- The average GDP growth rate for all developing member countries, excluding China, rose from 3.8 percent in 1985 to 5.6 percent in 1986.

-- GDP growth rates remained generally depressed in Southeast Asian countries as a result of low commodity prices.

-- The Southeast Asian economy as a whole showed signs of a gradual recovery in the first months of 1987, although economies of the newly industrializing countries (NICs) are likely to be less buoyant.

-- ADB lending increased by 5 percent to 2 billion dollars in 1986, while total loan disbursements amounted to 1 billion dollars.

-- In 1986, the ADB began direct lending to private institutions without government guarantees as part of a scheme to support the private sectors of developing member nations.

-- Last July, the ADB introduced a poll-based variable lending system intended to allow loans with lower interest rates than those on fixed-rate loans.

-- The ADB's new borrowing in 1986 totaled 813 million dollars, while its net income on capital resources increased from 257 million dollars in 1985 to 287 million dollars in 1986.

-- The ADB's cumulative lending during the last 20 years reached 19.5 billion dollars, half of which occurred during the last five years.

-- Developing countries are threatened by declining oil prices, currency fluctuation and protectionist sentiments.

-- NICs must diversify their agricultural sectors, step up manufacturing and expand the role of the private sector.

-- The main type of ADB lending will continue to be project loans intended to meet long-term development needs.

-- The ADB will continue to apply the rigorous and stringent criteria of economic viability to ensure that priority projects financed by the bank make positive and sustained contributions to economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region.

PRC Requests Assistance

OW280547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0538 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Osaka, April 28 KYODO -- Chen Muhua, China's top delegate to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) meeting, said Tuesday China enjoyed a good start joining the bank last year and asked for further bank assistance to the country's development plans.

Speaking at the ADB's 20th annual meeting in Osaka, Chen, governor of the People's Bank of China, said the country achieved "remarkable" economic growth the past two years.

Efforts are being made to promote cooperation between China and the bank in "a multi-channel and multi-level way," she said.

China is now carrying out many structural reform projects in banking and finance areas to "attain the standard for medium-developed countries by the middle of next century," Chen said.

China considers the traditional and principal duty of the ADB is to promote regional economical growth by providing financial assistance, Chen said.

China expects the bank to continue cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and foster economic growth of its developing members, the Chinese delegates said.

Chen said the country has made an official invitation to the ADB to hold its 22nd annual meeting in Beijing in 1989.

PRC Elected to Directorship

OW280935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT 28 Apr 87

[By Sei Ogawa]

[Text] Osaka, April 28 KYODO -- The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) 20th annual meeting Tuesday elected China as one of the twelve directors of the Manila-based bank.

China joined the 47-member bank in March last year and has already become the third largest contributor after Japan and the United States.

Kong Fannong of China took a directorship with 11 others from the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, Japan, India, Thailand, South Korea, the U.S., Britain, Canada and France.

A U.S. representative to the board of governors' meeting said at the outset of the second day of the three-day meeting that the dollar's further decline "could be counterproductive" to international policy coordination efforts.

Charles H. Dallara, senior deputy assistant treasury secretary for international economic policy, called for Asian-Pacific countries to work toward trade liberalization, stability in foreign exchange markets and structural adjustment of their economies.

Dallara said further cooperation from newly industrializing economies (NICs) to ensure their "currencies more fully reflect the underlying fundamentals of their economies" is vital to prevent protectionist legislation by the U.S. Congress.

The situation is "politically and economically unsustainable," said Dallara, who represents U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker.

It is critical the NICs of Asia "do more to help preserve the open world trading system from which they have benefitted so greatly," Dallara said.

U.S. trade deficits with key economies in the region, excluding Japan, grew to 29 billion dollars, almost 20 percent of total U.S. deficits, from 3.6 billion dollars, 14 percent, in 1980, he said.

Chen Muhua, China's top delegate and governor of the People's Bank of China, said China enjoyed a good start joining the bank last year and efforts are being made to promote cooperation between China and the bank in "a multi-channel and multi-level way."

China is carrying out many structural reform projects in banking and finance areas to "attain the standard for medium-developed countries by the middle of the next century," Chen said.

Meanwhile, the ADB is currently holding negotiations with China to extend a loan totaling some 150 million dollars within this year as the ADB's first loan to the country.

Vishwanath Pratap Singh, India's minister of finance, said an increase in aggregate lending by the ADB to developing nations in the Asia-Pacific region is "crucial."

Singh expressed concern that the increase of total ADB loan commitments during 1986 was up only 4.9 percent from the previous year.

The meeting will officially decide to hold its next annual conference in Manila and the 1989 session in Beijing on the final day Wednesday.

Masao Fujioka, ADB president, will give a press conference after the closing ceremony.

ROK Discusses Trade Surplus

OW280517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Osaka, April 28 KYODO -- The world economy faces the prospect of increased inflation and serious economic stagnation if movements toward protectionism are not suppressed, Chong In-yong, minister of finance for the Republic of Korea (ROK), said Tuesday.

In an address to the board of governors of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) at the ADB's 20th annual general meeting in Osaka, Chong said the liberalization of markets is "not only a natural inclination" but "an economic necessity."

Chong also said that after achieving significant economic growth during 1986, South Korea is now prepared to "take up a more direct role in funding" and "assume a greater share of the common responsibility" involved in ADB membership.

Chong said South Korea generated the country's first ever trade surplus in 1986 and also exhibited an overall balance of payments surplus.

However, South Korea holds the largest debt of any country in Asia and requires a substantial trade surplus in order to service that debt, he said.

Chong said the South Korean Government intends to combat its swelling trade surplus by dismantling import barriers and reducing restrictions on foreign investment in the country.

South Korea's gross domestic product (GDP) nearly doubled from 5.4 percent in 1985 to 11.4 percent in 1986 based on a hive of activity in its export sector, according to the ADB's 1986 annual report.

Not only did the ADB approve only one 53-million-dollar loan to South Korea during 1986 compared to three loans in 1985 totalling 167 million dollars, but the South Korean Government actually requested cancellation of ADB loans worth 185 million dollars because it not longer deemed the funding necessary.

South Korea has received loans from the ADB totalling 2,169.5 million dollars during the bank's 20 year history, but the country's reduced dependence on ADB assistance has led to speculation that the country is preparing to "graduate" from its classification as a developing nation.

Dollar Support Urged

OW270151 Tokyo KYODO in English 0140 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Osaka, April 27 KYODO -- Japan is in close contact with other major advanced nations to coordinate intervention in foreign exchange markets to restore foreign exchange stability, Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita said Monday.

Sumita made the remark to KYODO NEWS SERVICE at an Osaka hotel prior to the opening of the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) 20th annual meeting.

The dollar sagged as low as 137.70 yen Monday morning in Sydney, following its plunge in Bahrain Sunday. It opened at the same rate in Tokyo Monday and plummeted to 137.25 yen.

Sumita said his Central Bank made contact with other major advanced nations Sunday night seeking support of the dollar through concerted action as pledged at the recent Group of Seven (G-7) meetings of finance ministers and central bank governors in Paris and Washington.

Sumita said: "There is no other alternative but coordinated intervention" to stabilize the yen-dollar exchange rate.

Sumita said the speed at which the dollar has declined against the yen is "too fast" but added he does not think the dollar will plunge across the board. He admitted, however, that the dollar is losing ground against all major currencies, regardless of its value against other Asian currencies.

Mission to SRV Sought

OW261421 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Osaka, April 26 KYODO -- Vietnam's Central Bank chief Lu Minh Chau asked Asian Development Bank President Masao Fujioka to send an economic mission to his country, ADB sources said Sunday.

Chau, here to attend an ADB's 20th annual meeting, accused ADB of discriminating [against] Vietnam, which is one of its members, and called for improvement in their relations, the sources said.

Chau told Fujioka Vietnam hopes that ADB will extend loans chiefly to agriculture development projects and send a mission to Vietnam.

Fujioka of Japan remained noncommittal to Chau's request, they said.

ADB has not provided Vietnam with new loans since the reunification of North and South Vietnam in 1976.

KURIHARA DENIES RUMORS ABOUT FSX FIGHTER PLAN

OW240345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- Defense Agency chief Yuko Kurihara denied speculations Friday that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone may make a decision on Japan's new support fighter planes in talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington next Thursday.

"It's impossible that the Japanese and U.S. leaders will (choose FSX support fighters) in disregard of us," Kurihara told reporters.

"(Japan's) national defense will fall apart (if such a decision is made)," Kurihara said, adding that the agency is now studying what type of planes Japan should purchase.

The speculations stemmed from a statement by Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, earlier this week that the United States continues to be interested in the FSX issue.

This raised the possibility that Reagan may raise the issue during talks with Nakasone.

While U.S. aircraft makers suggest that Japan should buy American support fighters, Japanese firms say they want to develop the aircraft domestically.

DEFENSE CHIEF TO VISIT PRC 29 MAY-4 JUN

OW280321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO -- Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara said Tuesday he will visit China May 29-June 4 at the invitation of Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping.

Kurihara will be the first director general of the Defense Agency to officially visit China.

Kurihara told reporters that he wants to exchange views with members of the Central Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, including Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the commission, during the weeklong visit. He also said he would like to ask Chinese leaders about China's policies on military exchanges with Western countries.

Chinese leaders have expressed concern over Japan's decision to remove a decade-old policy to limit defense spending below 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP) and the Japanese decision is expected to be a major topic of the talks. Japan's defense budget for fiscal 1987 amounts to 3,517.4 billion yen or 1.004 percent of the GNP.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT SOUTH KOREA 3-5 MAY

OW261125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari will visit South Korea May 3-5 for regular talks with his counterpart Choe Kwang-su and to meet South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Premier No Sin-yong, ministry officials said Sunday.

In a series of meetings with Choe, Kuranari is expected to sound out South Korea on its understanding of the situation on the Korean peninsula as North-South dialogue is likely to be resumed before the scheduled 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

Kuranari, prior to his visit to the country, will accompany Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on his official visit to Washington April 29-May 2 and meet Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Thus, topics during the Kuranari-Choe meetings will include U.S. policies toward the Korean peninsula in view of growing signs that the U.S. has moved to take a softer stance toward North Korea, informed sources said.

Kuranari is also expected to probe Choe's opinions with respect to the political confrontation between South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party of Chon Tu-hwan and the opposition parties over the issue of constitutional revision.

Chon declared in a statement issued April 13 that the government will shelve constitutional debate until after the Olympic Games in September 1988 and select the next president under the current Constitution.

A party rift within the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) led by Yi Min-u has intensified over ways to implement constitutional revision. As a result, 74 party members of the NKDP split from the party April 8 to form a new party led by possible presidential candidates Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, which resulted in Chon's April 13 statement.

Regarding Japan-South Korean relations, Kuranari will call for early agreement on a fishery pact to settle the issue of restrictions on South Korean boats operating off the Japanese northernmost main island of Hokkaido, the sources said.

For his part, Choe is expected to complain about Japan's trade surplus with South Korea last year, which was slanted 5.2 billion dollars in Japan's favor.

SOUTH KOREAN FISHERMEN CONFESS TO ESPIONAGE

SK280735 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] A competent DPRK agency has carried out an investigation into the South Korea boat Tongjin No 27 which was apprehended by a KPA naval patrol boat on 15 January when it illegally infiltrated deep into the territorial waters of the West Sea of our country.

In the course of the investigation, Choe Chong-sol, chief fisherman of the South Korean boat Tongjin No 27 belonging to the Tongjin fishery company in Yosu, and skipper Kim Sun-kun confessed that they were hired spies who had committed hostile espionage acts after infiltrating deep into the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic.

Choe Chong-sok, a spy absorbed by the puppet National Security Planning Agency [NSPA] while leading a seaman's life as a radio operator for a long time after being born and raised in Sangdong-myon, Namhae County, South Kyongsang Province, stated:

[Begin Choe Chong-sok recording] A letter of confession. I am a spy of the South Korea NSPA who infiltrated into the territorial waters of the North sometime ago aboard the Tongjin No 27 belonging to the Tongjin fishery company in Yosu to perform political and military espionage against the DPRK. My name is Choe Chong-sok, and I am 41 years old. My family -- my wife and two sons -- live at 535-23 Taejong-dong, So-ku, Pusan. My close relatives -- two brothers -- are in the South. I was born in Sangdong-myon, Namhae County, South Kyongsang Province, and I attended elementary school and college. [end recording]

He stated that he had been employed in early 1985 as a spy of the NSPA. He found a job as chief fisherman of the fishing boat Namyang belonging to the Namyang fishery company in Inchon. When he returned to Inchon port after catching fish at sea, plainclothes policemen appeared and groundlessly arrested him, describing him as an impure element. In a police car, from which he could not see outside of the window, he was taken, not to a police station, but to a luxurious house surrounded by a high wall on a hill in the outskirts of the city. He later learned that the house was a secret hideout for the NSPA.

Spy Choe Chong-sok stated that compelled by an NSPA member called Pak Sung-tal, he had written an oath, promising that he would cooperate with Pak and that while continuously going on a ship for the Namyang fishery company in Inchon and for the Tongjin fishery company in Yosu, he had reported the crew members' tendency for impurity to Pak Sung-tal. He then stated that he had received a large sum of money for this on many occasions.

Spy Choe Chong-sok stated that he had been in great need of money because of this huge debts caused by bankruptcy after carrying out fishing operations aboard his private fishing boat and because his incomes were scanty from his employment with fishery companies. He then stated that he had done everything demanded by the NSPA, tempted by the rewards offered by it.

Spy Choe Chong-sok confessed about the circumstances of his participation in espionage acts against the northern half of the republic. Choe Chong-sok stated that he had made preparations since last June, receiving training on espionage activities against the North -- chiefly on the method of infiltrating into the northern area disguised as a fisherman in a distressed boat and on the method of collecting intelligence materials. He frankly confessed that he had chosen a route so that he could infiltrate into the northern area at any time.

Spy Choe Chong-sok stated that he had received a detailed espionage mission against the North at the end of last December. He then confessed about the following directive he had received:

[Begin Choe recording] At the end of December 1986, Pak Sung-tal gave me the espionage mission to infiltrate into the North as follows: First, while touring various places, including Pyongyang and Nampo, after entering the North, I should spy on the construction of sports facilities for cohosting the 1988 Olympics and the build-up of military capability to attack the South, the construction of the Kungangsan power station for offensive flooding operations, and the state of the people's living. Second, I should detect the state of the deployment of naval warships in areas north of Paengnyong Island and of the deployment of troops along the coastal line. Third, I should detect the structure of the Sohae lockgate and its transit capacity.

Pak Sung-tal said that only by asserting that I was a crew member of a distressed fishing boat during the investigation after infiltrating into the North to perform this mission and after being captured by a naval patrol boat of the People's Army could I be pardoned, tour various places, and collect intelligence materials. He also said that if I won the confidence of a competent North Korean agency during its investigation by offering information on the organization of the South Korean marine police force, on its intelligence and investigation activities, and on the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle in Seoul and Inchon, the agency would possibly assign me an espionage mission against the South and send me to the South. In addition, I received training in the method of collecting intelligence by maintaining contacts with people after entering the North.

While giving me the espionage mission at the marine police force in Inchon, Pak Sung-tal explained in a detailed manner the method of infiltrating into the territorial waters of the North as follows: to go up to the North in the direction of Communist China via a stop at Ochong Island and to awaken a radio operator there on the way to the North, taking advantage of [words indistinct].

After making perfect preparations for the accomplishment of the espionage mission I had received from Pak Sung-tal, I left Inchon port at 1500 hours on 3 January 1987. At 0400 on 4 January, I arrived at Ochong Island and repaired fishing nets there. On 5 January, I told radio operator Pak Ki-su to go to the Tongjin fishery company in Yosu and follow the clearance formalities for deep sea fishing operations. I then sent all documents, including [words indistinct], to Yosu. After that, I told the radio operator to send a false radio message to the main office of the company that we would arrive at Yosu port on 7 January. On Ochong Island, I sent radio operator Pak Ki-su to Yosu so that he could not send a radio message after the boat took a northward course. I had him send a false radio message from Yosu that the boat had arrived at port, to let the patrol boat of the marine police force understand that the Tongjin No 27 had arrived at Yosu port, so that the patrol boat would not capture the fishing boat.

While sailing for 4 hours in the direction of Yosu after I sent radio operator Pak Ki-su to Yosu from Ochong Island, I sent a radio message to the main office of the company on the destination of the boat. I then received a report from radio operator Pak Ki-su from Yosu that he had sent a false radio message to the main office of the company that the boat would arrive at Yosu port on 7 January. After taking such step for security...[announcer interrupts -- end recording]

Spy Choe Chong-sok stated that the official who was in charge of sending him to the North had reason for him to hurriedly leave the port after being assigned the espionage mission against the North. He then stated that the South Korean authorities had raised a great commotion for sometime, bawling about offensive flooding operations, finding fault with the construction of the Kungangsan power station in the North.

He went on to say that they needed a certain shocking incident that would incite the people's feelings and public sentiment because they could only stabilize the chaotic political situation by raising such a commotion and because the situation at home and abroad developed unfavorably for them after the North advanced a proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks.

Choe Chong-sok confessed that although the espionage mission against the North the NSPA assigned him was important to it, what was much more important than this mission was to use the Tongjin No 27 for a confrontation between the North and South and that he left Inchon port aboard the Tongjin No 27 in accordance with this NSPA plot. He continued to state the details of how they infiltrated deep into the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic:

[Begin Choe recording] Working hand in glove with Skipper Kim Sun-kun, we left Ochong Island and sailed northward past the waters latitude 35 degrees, 40 minutes north and longitude 123 degrees, 30 minutes east. Remaining in the waters latitude 36 degrees, 50 minutes north and longitude 123 degrees, 50 minutes east, we engaged in fishing, waiting for the typhoon to blow. Taking advantage of the (?strong) wind which began to blow on 12 January, we crossed latitude 38 degrees north and infiltrated 17 miles into the territorial waters of the North by 1700 on the evening of 14 January.

Pretending to be fishing in this area, we detected the maneuverability of the KPA naval vessels and patrol boats. Continuing northward, we were apprehended by a KPA naval patrol boat at 1000 on the morning of 15 January in the area 21.2 miles northwest of the Changsangot.

After being captured, in order to hide our identity, we lied that we were not aware of having entered the North's territorial waters because the radio in the boat was out of order and that we were in distress owing to the storm.

In fact, the radio in the boat was not out of order and the wind was calm from 1700 on 14 January. We committed an act of espionage against the DPRK, intruding as far as 21.2 miles northwest of the Changsangot. I should be duly punished by the law for having committed the grave act of espionage of intruding into the DPRK. [end recording]

Skipper Kim Sun-kun -- who had been fired from the Pugang fishery company in Yosu while working as skipper of an attached boat, worked hand in glove with Choe Chong-sok, the spy employed by the South Korean NSPA, after being drawn into his fold while seeking ways to make his living -- confessed:

[Begin Kim Sun-kun recording] Statement of confession: I am Kim Sun-kun, skipper of the boat Tongjin No 27 belonging to the Tongjin fishing company in Yosu, South Cholla Province. I am 45. I was born in [words indistinct], (?Yochon) County. After engaging in farming for some time I began to fish.

Employed with the Pugang company in Yosu as skipper of an attached boat in 1986, I was fired from my job in June that year. In July that year, upon introduction by [word indistinct], I went to the Purimjang Tea Room in (Songgang), Yosu and introduced myself to Choe Chong-sok, chief fisherman of the Tongjin No 27. [end recording]

Spy Kim Sun-kun said that he was absorbed as a spy for the NSPA as soon as he came to know Choe Chong-sok. He confessed that he was able to find a job at the Tongjin fishing company as skipper of the Tongjin No 27 when he met Che Chong-sok in a tea room in Yosu, upon the latter's introduction.

He confessed that Choe Chong-sok was especially kind to him and gave him 350,000 won, saying that he must have been destitute after being dismissed from the Pugang fishery company. He said that he was grateful to Choe Chong-sok and did everything Choe Chong-sok asked him to do.

Spy Kim Sun-kun said that he was well aware that spy Choe Chong-sok had close relations with the puppet NSPA, and stated the fact that his having worked hand in glove with him in introducing into the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic:

[Begin Kim recording] About 1000 on the morning of 5 January, Choe Chong-sok came to me alone. He told me to sail the ship toward the high seas in the West Sea. I replied: We have no radioman, nor a certificate of approval, nor [word indistinct]. How can we go to the high seas with such a boat? Who is the man that gave the order. He said: Do you think the 350,000 won is a free giveaway? The skipper is supposed to obey the chief fisherman's instruction. Do not ask any questions. He said: Do you not want to become a rich man? He said that I would be a rich man if we detected the North Korean patrol boat and naval vessels and reported it to the NPSA. Therefore, I worked hand in glove with Choe Chong-sok.

He said that we were going to the high seas. While engaging in fishing, we sailed northward. Then a typhoon blew on 12 January. We moved northward taking advantage of the typhoon. The typhoon stopped at 1700 on 14 January. Our location at that time was 17 miles into the territorial waters of the DPRK.

We sailed northward, detecting a North Korean patrol boat and naval vessel crossing each other's route, while engaging in fishing. On the morning of 15 January, our location was 21.2 miles northwest of Changsangot. Then our boat was captured by a North Korean patrol boat. Then Choe Chong-sok suggested that we tell a lie by saying that the radio was out of order and that we were forced into the waters by the typhoon. I agreed. He told me that even if we were captured by the patrol boat, if we inform the NSPA of what we had seen and heard, we would make money and continue fishing.

I confess that I have committed acts of espionage intruding into the territorial waters of the DPRK, and hope that I will be pardoned with generosity as I pledge not to commit acts of espionage again. [end recording]

Spies Choe Chong-sok and Kim Sun-kun confessed that they have committed criminal acts of espionage, intruding deep into the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic, and said that they should be duly dealt with by the law of the republic.

The competent organ of the DPRK made public the confessions of spies Choe Chong-sok and Kim Sun-kun, and denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for turning away from our repeated peace proposals and conducting new war provocation maneuvers and anti-republic commotion in an unprecedentedly frenzied manner, infiltrating many spies by land, sea, and even mobilizing civilian fishing boats for the purpose of espionage, destruction, and terrorist acts against the northern half of the republic.

The competent organ warned that all vicious maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges will be thoroughly crushed before our self-aware people and KPA, and strongly demanded that they immediately stop the mean acts of espionage and the new war provocation maneuvers against the northern half of the republic.

The investigation of the South Korean boat Tongjin No 27 continues.

RED CROSS DELEGATION HEAD ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

SK280914 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Statement issued by Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, in Pyongyang on 27 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] At present, because of the South Korean rulers' act of betrayal, a grave obstacle is being created for the future of North-South dialogue.

In response to the letter our side sent last 30 March proposing the holding of preliminary talks for North-South prime ministerial talks, the South Korean side, in its letter sent on 10 April, blocked North-South dialogue by again coming forth with the precondition of holding so-called hydraulic resources talks and resuming Red Cross and economic talks, which cannot be accepted by our side or put into practice.

This is an open challenge to our repeated sincerity and generosity for paving a broad path of North-South dialogue, and is an antinational declaration against dialogue which flatly ignores the desire of the compatriots separated into the North and South and the people at home and abroad who hope for an early creation of a favorable aspect for the alleviation of tension and peaceful reunification.

In the name of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, I sternly condemn and denounce such a criminal act of the South Korean rulers by recognizing it as an act against dialogue and peace.

As all people know, after entering this year, our side has exerted all sincere efforts to eliminate the ever growing political and military confrontation between the North and South and resume the Red Cross talks and other multisided North-South dialogues.

Following the proposal we put forth for high-level North-South political and military talks -- even at the time when the persons in authority in South Korea were intolerably provoking us -- we tolerated everything for dialogue and conceded as far as we could over their farfetched assertions and their insistence on unjust demands.

In particular, in the fourth letter sent to the South side on 30 March, our side, noting the fact that the South Korean rulers acknowledged the need to hold prime ministerial talks to discuss questions concerning the improvement of North-South relations and the alleviation of tension, proposed to hold North-South prime ministerial talks at an early date and adopted a generous stand of proposing to hold preliminary talks soon.

If the South Korean authorities had even the slightest interest in eliminating the danger of war, which was in sight as a reality, and in providing for dialogue, there should have been absolutely no reason or excuse whatsoever for them not to come to the preliminary talks for prime ministerial talks which they themselves had proposed.

Nevertheless, the South Korean rulers insistently came forth with the holding of water resources talks as a precondition. This eloquently shows that, although they rave about dialogue and alleviating tension, in actuality, they have no desire for dialogue and have no interest in resuming the existing dialogues, including the Red Cross talks.

At present, the South Korean rulers are talking about creating conditions for trust through the resumption of the existing dialogue, including the Red Cross talks, as their last resort. However, I think this is sheer sophistry to conceal their hidden intention of rejecting dialogue.

It is evident to everyone that, by sitting face to face with each other, Red Cross officials or economic officials cannot settle such political and military issues as removing the political and military confrontation between the North and South, though they can settle humanitarian or economic issues. At the same time, as long as one party to the dialogue is pursuing a policy of confrontation, it is difficult from the outset to hold Red Cross talks or economic talks and even if the talks were held, they would only be used for confrontation -- far from contributing to creating an atmosphere of trust.

This is, it can be said, a grim reality which has been proven by the entire course of the Red Cross talks in the past. When the exchange of Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups was realized for the first time in the history of the nation's division amid the great interest of the people at home and abroad on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, the South even made it impossible for family members and relatives to speak freely to each other when they were meeting with one another after scores of years of separation and, after the exchange, it played an unprecedented game of defamation and slander against the northern half of the republic by fabricating false information, which could never be imagined by any person with normal thinking ability, through the forcible mobilization of the home-visiting group of the South. This is a fact which the entire world knows.

It is only too brazenfaced for those who exploit humanitarian work to intensify distrust and antagonism between the North and South to talk about creating conditions of trust through Red Cross talks.

With no method can the South Korean rulers evade responsibility for being the criminals who are blocking the resumption of the Red Cross talks and other multisided North-South dialogue.

I acknowledge that the statement of the spokesman of the DPRK State Administration Council, which strongly denounced the tenacious rejection of North-South dialogue by the persons in authority in South Korean authorities and expressed our principled stand on North-South dialogue, was an entirely just step.

The South Korean rulers will have to assume full responsibility for all consequences which will be brought about by their criminal act of blocking North-South dialogue by running counter to the demand of the era and nation.

The South Korean Red Cross delegation must not serve as the servant of the authorities but make due effort to accomplish its intrinsic mission as Red Cross officials.

[Dated] 27 April 1987, Pyongyang

NEW PYONGYANG-MOSCOW TRAIN SERVICE OPENS

SA280525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (KCNA) -- New international passenger train services opened Monday between Pyongyang and Moscow.

The new international passenger trains arrive in Pyongyang and Moscow passing through the Tumangang and Hasang Stations on the borders of the two countries.

The passenger trains leave Pyongyang and Moscow every Monday and arrive at their destinations Monday next week.

They leave Moscow and Pyongyang Wednesday and return to their countries Wednesday next week.

This means that there are two Pyongyang-Moscow international passenger train services every week.

The opening of the new international passenger train services between Pyongyang and Moscow will positively contribute to further developing the Korean-Soviet friendship and providing conveniences of travellers increasing in number.

The first Pyongyang-Moscow international passenger train left Pyongyang Station at 17:30 Monday.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VISITING PRC DELEGATION

SK241107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on April 24 received Zang Jinquan, son of comrade Zang Weihua, and his party on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Kim Tae-ho and Kim Chong-im, vice-directors of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also on hand were Zong Kewen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Korea.

The guests presented a basket of flowers to President Kim Il-song in congratulation of his 75th birthday and wished him good health and long life.

The guests presented a gift to him.

He expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He gave a luncheon for the guest.

PRC ARMY FRIENDSHIP VISITING GROUP ARRIVES

SK271107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA) -- A friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] headed by Fu Quanyou, commander of the Chengdu units of the C.P.L.A. arrived here today by air.

It was met at the airport by Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chong-kuk and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

55TH ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN PEOPLES ARMY MARKED

24 Apr Central Report Meeting

SK250840 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Excerpt] A central report meeting marking the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, our party's revolutionary armed force, was held splendidly at the 8 February House of Culture on 24 April.

Placed with due respect, with the flag of the republic as its backdrop, at the site of the meeting was a portrait of the respect and beloved leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of our revolutionary armed forces, great military strategist, and the ever-victorious, iron-willed commander.

Posted at the meeting site were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK," as well as lettering reading "We wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a long life."

Hung on the background of the platform were an image of Mt Paektu, the symbol of our party's brilliant revolutionary traditions, the lettering "1932-1987," reflecting the glorious and victorious path traversed by the heroic KPA, and an emblem of the cap badge of the KPA.

Also hung at the meeting site were slogans reading "Long live the 55th anniversary of the heroic KPA, our party's revolutionary armed force" and "Let us all become honor guard units and death bands endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party."

Military colors decorated the platform. Also, standing on the platform were honor guards of the KPA Army, Air Force, and Navy.

Attending the meeting were members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; deputies to the SPA who had participated in the second session of the Eighth SPA; responsible functionaries of the party, governing organs, administrative and economic organs, and public organizations; men and officers of the KPA and the People's Constabulary; anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors; responsible functionaries of the science, education, culture, arts, public health, publishing, and press sectors; heroes of the republic; families of the fallen revolutionary martyrs and war dead and those who performed distinguished services; soldiers of the KPA and the People's Constabulary; members of the Public Security Forces; disabled veterans; families of soldiers; and working people from the city of Pyongyang. Also participating in the meeting were the various delegations of Chongnyon staying in the socialist fatherland.

Invited to the meeting were diplomatic representatives of various nations in our country and military attaches of embassies; (?member) of the Chinese People's volunteers from the Korea-China side to the MAC; Czechoslovak and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission; and foreign correspondents.

Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, O Kuk-yol, Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san, Hong Song-nam, So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Kim Pok-sin, Choe Kwang, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kang Hui-won, Cho Se-ung, Hong Si-hak, and Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, So Kwan-hui, and Choe Tae-pok, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Chang-chu, Kim Yun-hyok, and Kim Hwan, vice premiers of the State Administration Council;

Comrade Yun Ki-pok, first vice chairman of the Central People's Committee's Economic and Political Committee; Choe Tok-sin, vice chairman of the CPRF; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; commanders of all services and all branches of all services; generals of the KPA and the People's Constabulary; responsible secretaries of provincial party committees and chairmen of the provincial people's committees; heroes of the republic; and model combat personnel sat on the platform.

Also seated on the platform was Yi Chin-kyu, first vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee.

The meeting began with the playing of the national anthem.

Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief of the KPA General Staff, and general, delivered a report at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Armed Forces Ministry Banquet

SK260816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a banquet Saturday at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Present at the banquet were members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol and O Kuk-yol, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho and Kang Hui-won, and personages concerned, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, commanders of KPA arms and services, generals and officers of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces, heroes of the republic and model soldiers.

Invited to the banquet were foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies here, the member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission and the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

The banquet was addressed by General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army.

He said our revolutionary armed forces won historic victories in the two hard-fought revolutionary wars against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion, and have creditably defended our people's struggle for socialist revolution and socialist construction, smashing at every step the enemy's ceaseless aggressive and belligerent provocations.

In the course of the struggle to carry through the party's military line of turning the whole Army into an army of cadres, and modernising the Army, he said, the military and technical equipment of the People's Army has been renovated as a whole and the militancy of its units remarkably strengthened.

Today we have established strong self-reliant defence capabilities of promptly repulsing any unexpected invasions by the enemy and defending the socialist homeland and the revolutionary gains as firm as a rock, he said, and stressed:

All the exploits and militant feats recorded in the course covered by our revolutionary armed forces are a fruition of the outstanding and tested revolutionary guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a shining victory of his chuche-motivated military idea.

We will invariably implement the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity to accomplish the historical cause of national reunification without fail.

In the future, too, the Korean people will resolutely fight to build a peaceful and prosperous, new world free from imperialism and war, in firm unity with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and with all the peaceloving forces of the world under the uplifted banner of independence, friendship and peace, he stressed.

A performance was given at the banquet by artistes of the Korean People's Army song and dance ensemble.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

SK260846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA) -- Senior officials of the party and the government, soldiers of the Korean People's Army and working people on April 25 laid wreaths before the tower of fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army in Pyongyang on the 55th birthday of the heroic KPA.

A wreath sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song was placed there.

A wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was laid there.

Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-ok, Kang Song-san, Kye Ung-tae, Hyon Mu-kwang, Cho Se-ung, Hong Si-hak and Chong Chun-ki and leading officials of the party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, generals of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces, officials of the central organs and men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, leading officials of the party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs and working people's organisations and soldiers of the KPA and KPSF and the working people in Pyongyang.

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of martyrs of the Korean People's Army who heroically laid down their lives in the sacred battles to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the gains of revolution in hearty response to the call of the party and the leader in the fatherland liberation war.

Then followed a march-past of a guard of honour of the KPA.

Wreaths were laid before the bronze statues of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and tombs of the KPA martyrs in different parts of the country.

Kim Il-song Visits KPA Unit

SK271540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song visited unit No. 115 of the Korean People's Army on April 27 and congratulated the officers and men of the People's Army on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

A portrait of President Kim Il-song was put at the unit.

At 10 in the morning, President Kim Il-song who always leads our people and People's Army along the highway of victory and glory arrived at the unit.

That moment the band struck up the welcome music and the thunderous cheers of "long live the great leader marshal Kim Il-song" burst forth.

He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, member of the party Central Military Commission and secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

Bunches of flowers carrying the reverence of the entire officers and men of the People's Army were presented to President Kim Il-song.

He was met on the spot by General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, KPA General Kim Kwang-chin, member of the WPK Central Committee, commanders of different arms and services of the Korean People's Army, generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and commanding officers of the unit.

A grand function took place at the unit to meet President Kim Il-song.

After the national anthem was played, President Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

President Kim Il-song acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers of the soldiers and warmly congratulated the officers and men of the People's Army on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Present on the occasion were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the Administration Council.

Accompanied by leading officials of the party and state, President Kim Il-song went round the unit and expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the People's Army has grown and strengthened to be a one-beats-a-hundred steel-like detachment well prepared politically and ideologically and in military technique by thoroughly implementing our party's chuche-oriented military line, and gave programmatic teaching which would serve as a guiding compass in further developing and strengthening the People's Army to be invincible revolutionary armed forces.

President Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with the officers and men of the unit.

DJP URGES INVESTIGATION OF RALLY DISTURBANCES

SK280037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will ask the authorities to take appropriate steps to prevent the inaugural convention of the "Party for Reunification and Democracy" from being disturbed by violence.

The founding rally of the hardline opposition party led by Kim Yong-sam is scheduled to be held at Hungsadan auditorium on Friday.

In a meeting of the party's Central Executive Council, members stressed that violent incidents should not be tolerated under any circumstances in the course of the new party's founding.

Local chapters of the new party have been subject to violent attacks by unidentified persons, who claimed that they were members of the New Korea Democratic Party from which promoters of the new party had defected, throughout last week.

The DJP urged government authorities Saturday to investigate thoroughly the cases of violence, which took place in more than 20 local chapters of the new party, as public criticism mounted at "police connivance" of violent cases.

The DJP members noted during the council meeting that the violent incidents against the new party may cause suspicion that government power was behind them and damage public trust in the ruling party at a sensitive time following the shelving of constitutional debates until after 1988.

However, the DJP resolved to counter aggressively any attempt of the new party to raise the cases of violence as a political issue during the upcoming special National Assembly session.

Police Seek NKDP Members

SK280047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Police yesterday put on the wanted list an ex-convict and a staff member of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] on charges of masterminding a series of violent disturbances of inaugural conventions at district chapters of the nascent "Party for Reunification and Democracy."

The two were identified as Kim Yong-nam, 37, who has been convicted seven times, and Yi Son-chun, 45, a section chief of the Youth Affairs Bureau of NDP.

Kim commanded young hooligans in the rampage at the office of Tong-puk branch of PRD in Inchon, while Yi masterminded the violence at the Kwanak district of the party in Seoul.

The fact was confirmed by eyewitness and videotapes of the rampage scenes.

Kim, whose nickname is "Yongpari," reportedly plotted to disrupt the PRD chapter organizing rallies with hoodlums from Chonju, Kunsan and Iri, and Seoul's Yongdong pleasure districts.

Kim, former manager of a nightclub at Riverside Hotel, southern Seoul, and his men are reported to have stayed at inns and massage clubs near the hotel for several days before and after the violence.

Police suspect that the arson at the PRD Tong-puk district office in Incheon was committed by Kim and his followers.

Besides the two, police seek about 60 other people who they suspect participated in a series of rampages at the inaugural conventions of district chapters.

KIM CHONG-PIL DENOUNCES DEBATE POSTPONEMENT

SK280043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, former chairman of the now defunct Democratic Republican Party, yesterday condemned President Chon Tu-hwan's decision to postpone the debate on constitutional revision until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics, saying "The April 13 step disappointed 40 million people as well as myself."

In a luncheon meeting of his followers at the President Hotel, Kim maintained that due to the government's decision, the virtue of politicians has been badly damaged and that the whole people have doubts about the future of the nation.

He revealed that when he tried to raise funds to be used in memorial project for the late president, Pak Chong-hui, last year, many persons who had received benefits from Pak turned down his offer for cooperation or demanded remaining anonymous.

He alleged that he is under surveillance by special agents. "The current government says that it conducts democracy but in all things what it does is undemocratic."

"You may want me to bear a banner for the movement to correct such undemocratic practice, I know. I will do when the time comes, but you should not drive me hastily."

He predicted that there will be one or two more critical moments within this year.

He went on, "If the time comes when we think that things can no longer go on like this, we should rise like an earthquake."

PRD TO TAKE UP SHIPPING FIRM SCANDAL AT ASSEMBLY

SK280041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] The new Party for Reunification and Democracy [PRD] will chiefly take up the scandal of the Pan Ocean Shipping Co. when an extra National Assembly session is opened early next month, calling for the resignation of Cabinet ministers en masse.

Meeting reporters at the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, Kim Yong-sam, chairman of the preparatory committee to create the PRD, noted, "The shipping company is a clear example of the government's blind support for insolvent companies."

Kim said his party may demand the invocation of the parliamentary investigation right on state affairs.

He went on, "The entire Cabinet should resign, assuming responsibility for the case."

Rep. Kim Hyon-kyu, chairman of the floor strategy committee, told reporters that his party will focus its interpellation in the House session on the questions of insolvent companies. It will also probe into the possibility of government authorities connivance at the flight of foreign exchanges by the executive members of the shipping company.

Meanwhile, PRD spokesman Kim Tae-yong urged the government to map out strong measures to prevent the drain of foreign exchange out of the country and to bring back that which had already been smuggled out.

In a statement, he alleged that his party believes that the diversion of the foreign exchange by the managers of the Pan Ocean Shipping Co. is only a tip of the iceberg.

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HOLD MEMORIAL RALLY

SK280051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] About 2,000 Seoul National University students held a rally commemorating the first anniversary of the self-immolation of Kim Se-chin and Yi Chae-ho at 10 a.m. yesterday at Acropolis plaza on the Kwanak campus, southern Seoul.

The two students set themselves afire in a show of protest against the in-camp military training obligatory to university sophomores in a street demonstration in Sillim-dong, Kwanak-gu, Seoul, last year.

SEOUL CATHOLIC PRIESTS STAGE HUNGER STRIKE

SK280049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Some 40 Catholic priests of the Seoul Diocese entered a hunger prayer beginning 8 p.m., yesterday at Myongdong Cathedral calling for the "withdrawal of the (April 13) decision to stick to the current Constitution and a democratic revision of the basic law."

They followed suit of 19 Catholic fathers of Kwangju Diocese, who have been staging a hunger strike since April 21.

Rev. Ham Se-ung said in his preaching during a mass to open the prayer, "Our beginning this hunger prayer today is not to fight with hatred or hostility, but is a simple expression of our solidarity with fellow priests, nuns and believers, who made a pathetic decision."

"Our behavior evidences the democratic reform and humanization on this soil," said Ham, who is in charge of public relations of the Seoul Diocese said.

The Catholic priests also called for the "recovery of the right to choose the government, which has been deprived of since the Yusin (Revitalizing Reforms) System was introduced (in October, 1972)."

In a statement, they said that "we start this hunger prayer for the unconditional release of imprisoned men of conscience, reinstatement of democratic figures, guarantee of the people's basic rights and restoration of press freedom."

Meanwhile, three Catholic priests of the Kwangju Diocese were hospitalized yesterday for exhaustion as a result of a hunger strike.

They are Pak Song-yol from Kure Cathedral, Yi Chae-hui from Posong Cathedral and Yim Pyong-tae from Haenam Cathedral.

EDITORIAL DENOUNCES DPRK PLAN TO SUSPEND TALKS

SK280058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Rejection of Talks"]

[Text] North Korea is again threatening to further heighten tension on the Korean peninsula by rejecting south Korea's repeated calls for the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue.

For one thing, Pyongyang last week revealed its intention to reject Seoul's recent proposal for reopening the interrupted talks between the two Koreas, passing the buck to south Korea despite the fact the talks were unilaterally suspended by the Communists last year.

North Korea took the exceedingly obstinate attitude following Prime Minister No Sin-yong's April 10 letter addressed to his north Korean counterpart Yi Kun-mo, in which the former suggested that the two Koreas first hold water resources talks along with the economic and Red Cross meetings next month so as to pave the way for holding a preliminary session of the proposed premiers' talks.

In a statement issued last Friday, a Pyongyang spokesman even threatened Seoul by asserting that tensions would be increased and the threat of an ominous eventuality would grow on the Korean peninsula as there is neither dialogue nor alleviation of tension.

The Pyongyang action is extremely deplorable as it totally runs counter to not only the Korean but international aspiration for an early resumption of a wide range of inter-Korean dialogue leading to the attainment of mutual trust, improvement of relations and the alleviation of tension between south and north Korea.

The latest north Korean statement may well be taken as bespeaking Pyongyang's ploy, for instance, to hamper the Seoul Olympics next year by heightening tension on the Korean peninsula.

It is also indisputable that, together with the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue through existing channels, the Seoul-proposed talks on the use of common water resources, instead of the controversial construction of the Kungangsan dam just north of the armistice line, will be essential to building an atmosphere of mutual trust before holding a premiers' meeting or summit talks.

All told, the north Korean rulers are once again urged to come to their senses and accept Seoul's bid for reopening dialogue.

Noteworthy in this connection is the Seoul government spokesman's statement yesterday that south Korea will spare no efforts to resume productive dialogue with north Korea in order to improve the south-north relations by attaining mutual trust.

SPK REPORTS THAI VIOLATIONS IN WEEK ENDING 19 APR

BK270638 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Apr (SPK) -- During the week ending 19 April, Thai planes, including L-19's, A-37's, and F-5's, carried out 41 reconnaissance flights over the intersection of the Cambodian, Lao, and Thai borders, the sector west of Preah Vihear temples (Preah Vihear Province), and the sector west of Yeang Dangkum (Battambang Province).

It was more serious that on 13 April at about 0930 a Thai L-19 intruded 30 to 40 km into Cambodian airspace over the areas located near the intersection of the Cambodian-Lao-Thai borders.

At sea, Thai vessels entered Cambodian territorial waters 119 times between 9 and 15 nautical miles from Kong and Tang islands.

On the ground, Thai gunners shelled Cambodian territory 72 times. More seriously, from 10 to 16 April they fired an average daily barrage on 7,000 shells on the intersection of the three borders.

During the same period, Cambodian border guards put out of action 180 Khmer reactionaries crossing from Thailand for sabotage purposes, and seized 103 weapons.

PRINCE RANNARIT SAYS HUN SEN PROPOSES TALKS

BK240756 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Prince Rannarit, personal representative of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and commander-in-chief of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS], said recently that Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh regime that was installed by Vietnam after its invasion of Cambodia, has sent him a letter proposing direct talks with him anywhere.

Prince Norodom Rannarit said this during his visit to Site B camp, which houses nearly 50,000 Cambodians loyal to the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The prince said that Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh puppet regime, has sent this letter through Jerome Kanapa, a French journalist, after the failure of his proposal for talk with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in March.

The prince said that the Cambodian problem is not just a problem between Cambodians but one between Vietnam and Cambodia. This is because if Vietnam had not sent troops to invade Cambodia, there would be no Cambodian problem. Therefore, he cannot hold direct talks with Hun Sen.

The prince added that this is a Vietnamese pretence, to order its puppet to play the role of engaging in dialogue to fool the world public into believing that the war in Cambodia is one between Cambodians.

The prince added that [name indistinct], special envoy of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who recently visited Hanoi, said that Vietnam's economy is deteriorating seriously. He also stressed that the Cambodian problem might be resolved soon rather than in several years.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT GREETES PALESTINIAN SESSION

BK271229 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 27 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR, has sent a message of greetings to the Palestinian National Council [PNC] on the occasion of its 18th extraordinary session.

The message said that the session, taking place in complex international circumstances, manifests the will of the Arab Palestinian people to unite more closely together in the struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination and the right to set up an independent state in Palestine. This also constitutes a firm riposte to the Zionist and colonialist policies of Tel Aviv vis-a-vis the Palestinian people in particular and those of the the Arab countries in general, the message said.

It went on: "It is well known that since the last session of the PNC, the Arab Palestinian people have been continually subjected to bloody repression and oppression by the Zionist Israelis backed by the U.S. imperialists with the aim of disposing of the Palestinian nation, but the Arab Palestinian people, supported by the peace and justice-loving people throughout the world, have strongly opposed them, and the world public has condemned the Israeli aggressors and their protector, the U.S. imperialists, isolating them more and more on the international arena."

The Lao acting president expressed his conviction that the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people for the foundation of an independent Palestinian state in Palestine would be crowned with success.

He expressed his hope that the session of the PNC would adopt more active and realistic orientations in political and military guidelines.

"I reaffirm that the Lao party, government and people will always stand side by side with the Arab Palestinian people in their just revolutionary struggle against the Zionist aggressors and their allies, for national salvation till the final victory," the message concluded.

Delegation Returns

BK271239 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 27 (KPL) -- A Lao party and state delegation led by Thongsing Thammavong, member of the party CC, minister of culture, returned here on April 25 after attending the 18th conference of the National Council of Palestine [NCP] opened in Algiers on April 20.

The 18th conference of the NCP was attended by 125 delegations totalling 6,000 delegates. They expressed their thanks to the Algerian state headed by President Chadli Bendjedid for its help in the organization of this conference.

The delegates urged all members and groups of the PLO to unite more closely together. They expressed their support for the Palestinian people's determination to carry on the struggle for their inalienable legitimate rights, including the right to set up an independent state of their own on the Palestinian territory.

They were unanimous that an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned and with the support of the UN Security Council should be convened to resolve the Middle-East problem.

Yasir 'Arafat was reelected president of the PLO.

The delegation was met on its return to Wattai Airport by senior Lao officials concerned and a representative of the PLO to the Lao PDR.

LEADERS GREET DRA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK271235 Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 27 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR, today cabled messages of greetings to the Afghan leaders.

In his message to Najibullah and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, respectively general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, K. Phomvihan said:

"On the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Lao people, and on my own behalf, I am pleased to convey to you, comrades, and through you, to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Council of Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the fraternal Afghan people, my sincere congratulations and best wishes.

"In the past 9 years, the fraternal Afghan people have overcome all difficulties in the struggle against the interference and sabotage of the imperialist and the reactionaries to safeguard their independence, territorial integrity and the gains of the April Revolution, and successfully strengthened their society and economy. The Lao people's Democratic Republic fully supports the Afghan Government's policy of establishing national reconciliation. We are convinced that this policy will be carried out with great success for the interests of the Afghan people and for peace in the region.

"May the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity existing between our two parties, governments and peoples be ever more developed and strengthened."

For his part, P. Vongvichit said in his message to acting-president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA Haji Mohammad Chamkani:

"On the occasion of the founding anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on behalf of the Lao people, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and on my own behalf, I am pleased to convey to you comrade and, through you, to the fraternal Afghan people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan my warmest congratulations and best wishes of happiness, prosperity and success in the safeguarding of their independence, sovereignty and the gains of the April Revolution.

"May the fraternal relations of friendship and militant solidarity existing between our two peoples and countries be evermore developed and strengthened.

Also on the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, has sent his greetings to 'Abdol Wakil, DRA foreign minister.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN THANKS CPV, KPRP FOR GREETINGS

BK241217 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 24 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party Central Committee has sent separate messages of thanks to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee. In the messages, he expressed great thanks to those fraternal parties for their best wishes and warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party.

The Lao leader wished the fraternal Vietnamese people under the leadership of the CPV still greater success in the implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Congress of the CPV. He also wished the fraternal Kampuchean people under the leadership of the PRPK still greater success in fulfilling the resolutions of the fifth congress of the PRPK.

The messages wished for further strengthening of the militant solidarity, special friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of the Lao PDR and the SR of Vietnam, and between the parties and peoples of the Lao PDR and the PR of Kampuchea.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR

BK251028 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 25 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, received here yesterday Kyaw Han, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Lao PDR.

On this occasion, Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan expressed his wishes of good health of the Burmese leaders. He also wished the ambassador success in carrying out his diplomatic mission here so as to contribute to the development of the [Lao]-Burmese relations and cooperation for the common interests of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

Ambassador Kyaw Han presented his credentials to Lao acting president Phoumi Vongichit on April 21.

BRIEFS

DPRK ARMY FILM RECEPTION -- Vientiane, April 25 (KPL) -- Kim Sang-chun, ambassador of the DPRK to the Lao PDR, organized here yesterday a film-projection marking the 55th anniversary of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In attendance, among others, were officers of the Lao People's Army and military attaches of socialist countries accredited to the Lao PDR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 25 Apr 87 BK]

SOVIET MINISTER VIEWS SITTHI'S MOSCOW TRIP

BK280207 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov yesterday said he believes next month's visit of Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila to the Soviet Union will be "a new step in the development of" Thai-Soviet relations.

"I would like to think that this visit will stimulate our relations," Aristov told reporters at Don Muang Airport before his return to Moscow.

He led a Soviet delegation to the 43rd annual session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) during the past week. He had meetings with Sitthi last Thursday, executive members of the Board of Trade on the same day, and Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit the next day.

He said Sitthi's visit which is scheduled for May 10-14 will provide a good chance for officials of the two countries to discuss bilateral and international issues.

The Soviets regard the forthcoming visit as important and are prepared for the Thai delegation of 40 members, among them 21 leading businessmen, he said.

"I think Sitthi's programme in the Soviet Union will be a very tight and interesting one," he said through an interpreter.

He said Sitthi will see during his visit "the sincerity" of the Russian people in improving their relations with Thailand.

He also said the Thai businessmen who will accompany Sitthi will be arranged to meet members of Soviet trade organizations to seek ways to diversify trade items and establish a "more stable basis" for their trade.

"The trade exchange is not stable. It has its up and down. It is highly imbalanced mostly in favor of Thailand in recent years," he said, adding that Soviet imports to Thailand are limited in terms of amount and variety.

He said the Soviet Union wants to export industrial products to Thailand to offset its trade deficit. The products are known to be machinery, trucks, tractors and industrial tools.

He said Soviet industrial products are demanded by Eastern and Western European countries, the United States and Japan, but they are not known by Thais.

He said he discussed the possibility of setting up a joint Thai-Soviet committee on trade and economic cooperation which he believes will be a "positive matter because the present level of discussions and exchanges of visits is not enough."

Such joint committees Thailand has formed with other friendly countries provide a permanent forum for trade and economic ties.

Aristov raised the issue in his meeting with Montri who late told reporters that the Foreign Ministry will consider the Soviet proposal.

"For me, the exchange of view with the business circle of Thailand was very positive and concrete," he said.

He met top executive officers of Bangkok Bank last Thursday and also executives of companies which trade with the Soviet Union during his stay.

He said the Thai officials and businessmen he met "understand that the present level of our trade and economic relations is far from excellent and does not reflect the potential of both countries."

The Thai-Soviet trade has steadily increased in the last four years. But the amount is far below the target.

Thai exports in 1983 were 1,500 million baht, up to 1,900 million baht last year, while imports rose from 387 million baht in 1983 to 560 million baht in 1986. The Board of Trade has set a two-way trade figure at US\$1 billion (26,000 million baht) in 1989.

Earlier, Aristov said in his departure statement that the Soviet Union believes in the next few years its trade and economic relations with countries of Asia and the Pacific will be expanded.

COMMERCE MINISTER ON U.S. TALKS, RICE EXPORTS

BK270140 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Apr 87 p 18

[Text] Commerce Ministry has asked American Ambassador William Brown for a discussion Wednesday on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's [USDA] reluctance to adjust the world rice prices to a realistic level.

Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit said he has invited Brown for a talk on the U.S. refusal to adjust "world" rice prices subject to subsidies from the Farm Act to a more realistic long-period level.

On April 8, the USDA announced slightly higher "world" rice prices after they had remained unchanged for the 11 previous weeks.

Montri declined to disclose the details of the pending talks with Brown.

He said the prices of paddy have not dropped, but the prices of rice have declined slightly. He insisted that the Foreign Trade Department has no policy of dumping rice onto markets as rumours contended.

The minister declined to commit when the 13th round of ministry's rice purchase programme would take place. The matter must first be discussed with the National Rice Policy Committee.

Total rice export from January 1 to April 21 this year reached 1,442,766 tons of which shipment by the government amounted to 495,833 tons. There are outstanding orders for delivery by the government this year of 319,024 tons; remainder of the April shipment due is 152,737 tons, 133,787 tons in May, 27,500 tons in June and 5,000 tons between July and December.

The private sector has sold advanced shipments from April 14-20 totalling 100,586 tons. They include 3,500 tons of 100 percent grade II rice, 11,000 tons of 5 percent rice, 6,000 tons of 10 percent rice and 1,000 tons of glutinous rice.

Vessels took delivery of 108,844 tons of rice last week and the private sector is expected to ship another 50,000 tons this week.

Montri said Malaysia has expressed an intention to buy more rice from Thailand shortly. Preliminary prices have been quoted recently.

Malaysia has bought 60,000 tons of rice so far this year and intended to buy another 170,00 tons to meet this year's total purchase target of 230,000 tons from Thailand, a senior Commerce Ministry official said last month.

OFFICIALS RELEASE FIGURES ON TRADE WITH LAOS

BK270810 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 27 Apr 87 p 3

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to Somphon Kiatphaibun, director general of the Business Economics Department, despite Laos' long-term trade agreement with East European countries, the USSR and Vietnam, Thailand is Laos' major trading partner. In 1986 the bilateral trade volume was 817.6 million baht, with Thai exports accounting for 785.1 million baht while Lao exports amounting to 32.5 million baht. Major Lao exports to Thailand include lumber, tin, coffee beans, wooden products, and electricity and its imports from Thailand included vehicles, textile products, shoes, food, beverages, and tobacco.

Somphon said Laos has a continuing trade deficit problem and has to rely on assistance from foreign financial and international organizations. Although official Lao export and import figures are low, it is estimated that the value of goods smuggled from Thailand exceeded the official import value because of Laos' stringent regulations and shortage of foreign currencies.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON TRADE WITH LAOS

BK260645 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Udon Thani -- The government will not prevent Thai businessmen from investing in Laos, but Vientiane should have a clearer and more consistent policy to encourage and protect foreign investment, senior government officials said yesterday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said during a seminar on "A Policy Toward Thai-Lao Border Trade" held in this northeastern province that although Laos still lacks laws to protect foreign investment, many Thai businessmen have already invested in the country. He, however, did not give the number of Thais who have invested in Laos.

He said Thailand last year exported about 600-700 million-baht worth of goods to Laos, which did not include official across-the-border trade and smuggling. He added that Thailand, bought about 800-million-baht worth of electric power from Laos.

"There are almost no obstacles from the Thai side to impede the improvement in Thai-Lao trade ties. If we do not encourage the bilateral trade relations with Laos, the land-locked country will become more dependent on others," the deputy foreign minister said.

He said Thai officials made clear during their meeting with Laotian delegates in Bangkok last month that Thailand is willing to promote trade and cultural exchanges with Laos and it is ready to increase cooperation on tourism.

The Laotian delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salithilat, held talks with the Thai officials headed by Dr Arun Phanuphong, an adviser to the prime minister, but they failed to achieve a breakthrough on political issues.

Praphat said Laos has set the settlement of the dispute over three border villages as a precondition for the normalization of Thai-Lao relations.

Two other problems are that Laos is still reluctant to issue visas to Thai businessmen while preferring to deal only with those who have long business ties with the country, he said.

Somphon Kiatphaibun, director general of the Business Economics Department, said Laos can be a potential market for Thai products. He said Thailand's exports to Laos now account for only 40 percent of the total imports of Laos.

He said Laos wants to buy more consumer goods such as rice, SMG [expansion unknown] detergent, bicycles, automobiles, and machine spare parts from Thailand while Thai businessmen are interested in joint ventures with Laotian counterparts in raw material processing industries. "But Laos is still sensitive on some political issues which have been obstacles to the expansion of the bilateral economic relations," said the director general.

Somphon said Vientiane's decentralization policy which allows more decision-making power to local officials might encourage more trade exchanges at the local level. He suggested that the two governments should create a more favourable investment atmosphere to encourage Thai private firms to invest in Laos.

Meanwhile, Oranut Osathanon, director general of the Foreign Trade Department, said 50 more companies have registered with her department to start trade with Laos this year, raising the number to 238. She said the Commerce and Industries Ministries recently agreed to temporarily open a border trading point in Loei Province to enable local traders from both sides to barter goods. Currently, there are three border passes -- two in Nong Khai and one in Mukdahan regularly opened for border trade.

Businessmen attending yesterday's meeting urged the government to allow the export in larger quantity of restricted goods to Laos. There are currently only 15 categories of goods including chemicals used in heroin refining, combat gears and aircraft spare parts that Thais are not allowed to sell to Laos.

SECURITY OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON TRADE WITH LAOS

BK260644 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Secretary General Suwit Sutthanukun of the National Security Council defended the restricted Thai trade policy toward Laos in a dinner speech in Udon Thani last night, saying that security factors in Indochina must be taken into consideration in formulating the policy. He said basing the policy on economic benefits alone would be unwise.

However, he said the Interior Ministry will speedily consider the requests of all governors in the provinces bordering Laos to open the border for trade on a temporary basis. One border pass in Chiang Khan District of Loei will be opened under this condition, he said.

He said the governors are also empowered to approve the sale of restricted goods to Laos on a case by case basis although 15 of the 61 items on the list of restricted goods are strictly banned, Suwit said.

He raised these points in responding to complaints from businessmen in the border provinces who said the government is dragging its feet in developing trade ties with Laos.

Speaking at a dinner reception on the first day of the seminar in Udon Thani on the prospect of Thai-Lao trade and security questions, Suwit said Thailand's trade policy toward Laos is "flexible" and directly related to the overall situation in Indochina.

He said Thailand has to be careful in trading with Laos because of the "special relations" of Laos with Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Laos, however, has contended that Thai-Lao bilateral trade ties should not be linked to the situation in Kampuchea or the strained Thai-Vietnamese relations.

Laos Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong who was invited to attend the seminar and join a panel discussion yesterday on the prospect of Thai-Lao border trade cancelled his appearance on Friday. No reason was given. The seminar was organized by the MATICHON Thai-language daily. [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai on 26 April in a 500-word article on the seminar published on pages 1, 2, and 16, says that the event was organised by "the editorial section of PRACHACHAT THURAKIT, the Bangkok Bank Limited, and the Chamber of Commerce of Udon Thani Province."]

Suwit filled in as dinner speaker for Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Suchinda Khraprayun who also cancelled his appearance.

Suwit said Thailand always took into account security factors in Indochina when formulating its trade policy with Laos.

He said the growing Soviet military presence in Cam Ranh Bay in southern Vietnam, its occupation of Kampuchea, and the Vietnamese military presence in Laos are important security factors which directly concern Thailand.

He said Thailand has to restrict the flow of "strategic goods" in transit to Laos because of security factors.

Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat told a group of Thai journalists in Vientiane on April 16 that restricting the flow of goods in transit to Laos through Thailand is an unfriendly act.

He said that the existence of the list of "strategic goods" indicates that Thailand still considers Laos as an enemy, and not as a brotherly country.

He also reiterated that economic ties with Thailand cannot be improved before the settlement of the dispute over the three border villages which Laos considers as a "fundamental problem" in the Thai-Laos relations.

BANGKOK POST INTERVIEWS ROK FOREIGN MINISTER

BK250336 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Apr 87 p 5

[By Pratyathawi Tawethikun]

[Text] Thai-Korean relations have always been excellent and there is no reason to doubt why this should not remain so in the future, said South Korean Foreign Minister [FM] Choe Kwang-su in an exclusive interview with the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

The South Korean FM is in town to attend ESCAP's 43rd session and is a guest of the Foreign Ministry on an official visit to Thailand.

Mr Choe said there is much room to expand relations between the two countries, especially in trade and economic cooperation. In the last five years alone, the trade volume has been registering an annual growth rate of 10 percent every year and last year's volume was about US\$470 million.

The balance of \$80 million was in Thailand's favour and Mr Choe expected that this trend would continue. However, it would not be easy to attain the \$1 billion two-way trade target in the immediate future because of the existing low base of around \$500 million at present.

While experiencing trade frictions with the developed countries, Mr Choe said his country would open up the market for the developing countries as it stresses South-South cooperation. This should be beneficial to Thailand, he added.

However, he expressed concern about the recent diplomatic offensive being staged by the North Koreans. Pyongyang has of late been intensifying its efforts to develop relations with Thailand and the ASEAN countries. He urged Thailand and others to pursue a "cautious policy" towards North Korea, keeping in mind the "excellent relations" that they have had with the South.

North-South relations remain a sticky issue. "The South is under constant threat of war," said Mr Choe. He expressed scepticism about the North's "sincere intention" toward reunification. The talks at the border have stalled since January 1985. Although the South has proposed talks at the prime ministerial level, the possibility of this materialising remains dim.

Mr Choe said his country favours separate admissions of both the North and South into the United Nations, as this would give both sides a broader forum to work together and at the same time continue their talks towards reunification at the international level.

South Korea, according to Mr Choe, has been pushing for this but so far the effort has yet to succeed. "It would be good," said Mr Choe, "for the North to acquiesce to this because it would bring them more recognition, especially from the United States and Japan."

On the homefront, Mr Choe admitted that there are some difficulties. "There has been no democratic tradition, and this is why we have to work step by step, stage by stage," Mr Choe observed. He continued: "In parallel to the economic development which has transformed the country, there has been an accompanied political development which necessitates political changes."

In the past, South Korea was not prepared for the changes and suffered a series of succession crises in which there was no peaceful transition of leadership.

Mr Choe said that President Chon Tu-hwan would like to establish a precedent. There is no question that he will step down in February 1988.

Although President Chon suspended the effort to amend the Constitution to allow for a direct presidential election, Mr Choe said that this would only be temporary. The debate would resume again after the Olympics.

Besides, he noted that the present Constitution has been obtained through a national referendum and therefore it has had the approval of the people.

Mr Choe was confident that the 1988 Olympics will be a great success. He anticipated participation from all the member countries including the North Koreans. "But there could be problems," said Mr Choe, "because they say they would like to co-host the event."

South Korea will take part in the celebration of the 60th birthday anniversary of His Majesty the King. Mr Choe said that last year 27,000 Korean tourists visited Thailand but more than 30,000 are expected this year.

SURRENDER OF CPM GUERRILLAS TO BEGIN 28 APR

BK260332 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] As many as 700 guerrillas of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) will lay down arms and turn themselves in to the Fourth Army Region beginning Tuesday [28 April], an informed army source in the southern region reported yesterday.

The source said the CPM guerrillas are members of a Marxist-Leninist faction previously active in Area 2 in the three districts of Betong Than To, and Bannang Sata of Yala.

The source said the impending mass "surrender" is a result of negotiations between Fourth Army Region Deputy Commander Maj Gen Ophat Phothiphaet and Jang Jong-ming, a leader of the CPM in Area 2.

All CPM guerrillas in Area 2 have agreed to "report" to the Thai military authorities in Yala in Tuesday and Wednesday, the source said.

The source explained that the guerrillas resent press reports using the term "surrender" and prefer the term "report" to describe their decision to give in to the Thai military.

The guerrillas will be sent for debriefing and re-education at the joint civil-police-military centre No 43 for training of ex-communists in Pattani, the source said.

Fourth Army Region Commander Lt Gen Wisit Atkhumwong will hold a press conference at the information office of the Supreme Command on Thursday morning to discuss details of the mass "surrender."

The dissolution of the CPM faction in Area 2 will reduce the number of CPM forces still active in the Thai-Malaysian border area to less than 1,000.

The remaining CPM guerrillas belong to the Division 10 in Narathiwat and Division 12 in Yala.

Negotiators from the Fourth Army Region have tried to persuade leaders of the Division 10 and Division 12 to lead their men to lay down arms too, the source said.

Earlier, 118 guerrillas of the Division 8 in Songkhla had "reported" to the Thai military authorities. Most of them will be sent to live in Khao Namkang in Sadao District of Songkhla early next month. Those guerrillas who wish to return to Malaysia or China will be assisted to make the trip from southern Thailand, the sources said.

Press Coverage Barred

BK280215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] About 500 members of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM], led by the leader of the Marxist-Leninist faction, Chang Chun Min, will surrender to Thai authorities today. Fourth Army commander Lt-Gen Wisit Atkhunwong and Yala provincial officials are expected to receive the defectors at Khai Bo Nam Ron, about 18 kilometres northwest of Betong District. Officials will use five helicopters to ferry CPM members from different parts of southern provinces to the ceremony site.

The CPM Marxist-Leninist arm has issued a communique praising the Government's anti-communist 66/23 policy as having brought peace to Thailand and pledging to cease its activities to bring about security in the region. It said the surrender of its members and firearms had resulted from a series of talks between itself and Thai authorities. The last meeting was held on April 11.

Officials have barred press coverage of the event.

PRASONG DENIES GAG RULE ON RADIO, TV NEWS

BK261015 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] The secretary general to the prime minister, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, denied charges that the government was trying to bar information to the public when radio and television news editors were summoned for a briefing about coverage of parliamentary news recently. Prasong told newsmen that the purpose of the meeting was to exchange views with government radio and television officials on news reporting and how to prevent misunderstanding among the public. News presentation should not create conflicts in the nation, nor aggravate the existing conflicts.

Asked about measures to be taken against persons who shouted abuse at the prime minister, the secretary general said the police are investigating the matter. He commented that we have freedom in the country, but freedom should not be abused to the extent of violating the rights of other people. He said everyone should cooperate in contributing to peace and order. He noted that the atmosphere in Thailand is good, especially in the eyes of foreigners. Foreign businessmen consider Thailand one of the four countries most suitable for investment. Such a climate could be spoiled if we allowed political conflicts to aggravate.

24 APRIL UPDATE ON ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS

BK241445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Results of National Assembly Elections for Hau Giang, Ha Bac, and Tay Ninh Provinces]

[Text] Hau Giang Province, comprising eight electoral units, elected 15 deputies for 19 seats from among 36 candidates with 1,252,078 out of 1,285,567 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 97.39 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit are as follows:

Electoral Unit 1, Can Tho Municipality, elected one deputy for two seats from among four candidates, who is Comrade Nguyen Thoi Bung, aka Ut Thoi, member of the CPV Central Committee, major general, and commander of the 9th Military Region. Pursuant to Article 53 of the Law on the Election of National Assembly Deputies, Electoral Unit 1 will have to elect another deputy to fill the prescribed two seats. A by-election will be held no later than 15 days after election day, 19 April 1987.

Electoral Unit 2, Thot Not District, elected two deputies for two seats from among four candidates:

1) Tran Nam Phu, standing member of the provincial party committee and director of the Public Security Office; 2) Vo Tong Xuan, professor, doctor of agriculture, deputy rector of Can Tho University and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 3, O Mon District, elected one deputy for two seats from among four candidates, who is Comrade Le Phuoc Tho, aka Sau Hau, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Agricultural Department. Electoral Unit 3 will have to elect another deputy to fill the prescribed two seats.

Electoral Unit 4, comprising Chau Thanh and Phung Hiep Districts, elected two deputies for three seats from among five candidates:

1) Nguyen Ha Phan, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Le Thanh Son, aka Ba Ngay, standing member of the provincial party committee, and commander of the provincial military command, of Khmer ethnic, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly. Electoral Unit 4 will have to elect another deputy to fill the prescribed three seats.

Electoral Unit 5, comprising My Tu and Thanh Tri Districts and Soc Trang City, elected three deputies for three seats from among five candidates:

1) Le Thanh Lap, medical doctor, deputy director of the Public Health Service; 2) Le Thanh Nhan, aka Ba Rau, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; 3) Phan Tan Tien, alternate member of the provincial party committee, agricultural engineer, deputy director of the Agricultural Service, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 6, comprising Long My and Vi Thanh Districts, elected two deputies for two seats from among four candidates:

1) Le Hong Bong, aka Ba Tinh, member of the provincial party committee, member of the VCTU Executive Committee, secretary of the provincial federation of trade unions;

2) Le Minh Toi, district party committee member, medical doctor, and director of the Vi Thanh District Hospital.

Electoral Unit 7, comprising Long Phu and Ke Sach Districts, elected three deputies for three seats from among five candidates: 1) Lam Hung Kien, standing member of the district party committee and vice chairman of the Long Phu District People's Committee; 2) Duong Tan Loc, party committee member of the economic bloc, marine products engineer, and deputy director of the Marine Products Service; 3) Tran Ngoc Suong, party committee member of the Agricultural Service, engineer, and deputy director of the Song Hau State Farm.

Electoral Unit 8, comprising My Xuyen and Vinh Chau Districts, elected one deputy for two seats from among four candidates, who is Comrade Huynh Cuong, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the provincial VFF Committee, ethnic Khmer, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly. Electoral Unit 8 will have to elect another deputy to fill the prescribed two seats.

Ha Bac Province, comprising 5 electoral units, elected 15 deputies for 15 seats from among 25 candidates with 1,034,206 out of 1,045,271 registered voters going to the polls — a voter turnout of 98.94 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit are as follows:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Son Dong, Luc Ngan, and Luc Nam Districts:

1) Hoang Van Chinh, standing member of the provincial party committee, colonel, and commander of the provincial military command; 2) Chu Duc Hien, district party committee standing member, major, and commander of the Song Dong District Military Command; 3) Duong Vien, party committee member of the Cultural and Ideological Bloc, Central Committee Presidium member of the Vietnam Cultural and Arts Federation, and secretary general of the Vietnam Sculptor's Association.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Lang Giang and Yen Dung Districts and Bac Giang City:

1) Bach Cong Minh, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee of Lang Giang District; 2) Mai Thuc Lan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee; 3) Bui Phung, colonel general, vice minister of national defense, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Hiep Hoa, Viet Yen, Tan Yen, and Yen The District:

1) Ha Quang Du, second secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, a member of the Tay ethnic minority group; 2) Nguyen Thi Luat, chief of Dong Muoi production unit, Yen the state farm; 3) Bui Quoc Phu, secretary of the party committee of Dai Hoa village, Tan Yen district, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 4, comprising Tien Son and Yen Phong Districts and Bac Ninh City:

1) Nguyen Huy Du, member of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation Central Committee Presidium, secretary general of the Vietnam Musicians Association, vice chairman of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly;

2) Nguyen Thi Linh, member of the Executive Committee of the women's union and member of the VFF Committee of Bac Ninh City, member of the management board of Quyet Tien Lime cooperative, and people's councilor of Dap Cau ward; 3) Ngo Thi Loi, member of the Yen Phong District hospital.

Electoral Unit 5, comprising Gia Luong, Thuan Thanh, and Que Vo Districts:

1) Tran Thi Cuc, member of the Thuan Thanh district party committee, head of the sugar and liquor workshop of Thuan Thanh paper mill; 2) Nguyen Ba Cu, member of the Gia Luong District party committee and head of Cao Duc cooperative in Gia Luong District; 3) Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly, head of the office of the Council of State, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Tay Ninh Province, comprising 2 electoral units, elected 6 deputies for 6 seats from among 10 candidates with 388,037 of 393,300 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.65 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Trang Bang, Go Dau, Ben Cau, and Duong Minh Chau Districts:

1) Tran Thai Ha, deputy secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; 2) Phan Van Loi, member of the party committee of the party civilian bloc [hoidi dan dang], and deputy secretary of the provincial trade union federation; 3) Dang Van Ly, alias Muoi Doi, member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial people's committee.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Hoa Thanh, Chau Thanh, and Tan Bieng Districts and Tay Ninh City:

1) Phan Van Chon, alias Bon Van, member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee; 2) Tran Nam Hung, standing member of the provincial party committee and deputy commander of the provincial military command; 3) Nguyen Van Sau, alias Sau Do, secretary of the Tan Bien district party committee.

25 APRIL UPDATE ON ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS

BK251411 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Results of National Assembly elections for Hai Hung, Bac Thai, Long An, and Tien Giang Provinces]

[Text] Hai Hung Province, comprising 6 electoral units, elected 20 deputies for 20 seats from 32 candidates with 1,252,861 of 1,269,485 registered votes going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.69 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Kim Mon and Chi Linh Districts:

1) Hoang Van Ha, district party committee member, engineer, director of the Agricultural Engineering Enterprise of Kim Mon District, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Hoang Trung Hai, engineer, a shift supervisor at the Pha Lai Power Plant; 3) Dao Xuan Mien, deputy head of the party Central Committee's Internal Affairs Department.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Nam Thanh District and Hai Duong City:

1) Nguyen Trong Hien, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee; 2) Pham Thi Kim, party chapter member, architect, deputy leader of the design team of the Institute for Planning, Survey and Designing of the Construction Office; 3) Vu Tuan, minister of light industry and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Tu Loc and Cam Binh Districts:

1) Tran Thi Xuan Dao, party committee member, engineer, deputy head of the Farmland Water Conservancy Section of the Irrigation Service, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Vu Tuyen Hoang, member of the CPV Central Committee, doctor of agriculture, and head of the Ministry of Agriculture's Grain and Food Crops Institute; 3) Le Trung Kien, district party committee member and head of the Lien Hong Agricultural Cooperative in Tu Loc District; 4) Vu Oanh, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Economic Department.

Electoral Unit 4, comprising Ninh Thanh and Phu Tien Districts:

1) Vu Thi Hue, district party committee standing member and head of the inspection committee of the Ninh Thanh District party committee; 2) Pham Hung, aka Bui Van Tuong, member of the CPV Central Committee, chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Le Ngoc Oa, provincial party committee member, colonel, and commander of the provincial military command; 4) Nguyen Tai, director of the Customs General Department.

Electoral Unit 5, comprising My Van and Chau Giang Districts:

1) Vu Thi Lo, animal husbandry engineer of Cam Binh District's Level-I rice farm; 2) Nguyen Thi Net, deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union chapter and animal husbandry engineer of the Hai Hung livestock breeding center; 3) Phan Thi Ngoan, party committee standing member, head of the Lien Khe agricultural cooperative in Chau Giang, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 4) Tran Van Phac, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of culture.

Electoral Unit 6, comprising Kim Thi District and Hung Yen City:

1) Do Thi Kim Dinh, party committee secretary and head of the Federation of Artisan and Handicrafts Cooperatives in Hai Hung Province; 2) Tran Dinh Phung, district party committee deputy secretary and people's committee chairman of Kim Thi District.

Bac Thai Province, comprising 3 electoral units, elected 8 deputies for 8 seats from 13 candidates with 534,233 of 548,721 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 97.35 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Pho Yen and Phu Binh Districts, Song Cong City, and Thai Nguyen Municipality:

1) Nguyen Khanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman cum secretary general of the Council of Ministers; 2) Ngo Huy Phan, director general of the Thai Nguyen Cast-Iron and Steel United Enterprise;

3) Tran Ninh Thanh, deputy chief of the Thanh Duc Village Public Security Service, Thai Nguyen Municipality, of San Diu ethnicity.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Dong Hy, Dai Tu, Vo Nhai, and Phu Luong Districts:

1) Ban Sinh Hoi, head of the provincial military command's cadre department, of Dao ethnicity; 2) Trieu Quang, district party committee deputy secretary and chairman of Vo Nhai District people's committee, of the Dao ethnicity; 3) Dang Quoc Tien, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Bach Thong, Dinh Hoa, Na Ri, and Cho Don Districts:

1) Phan Thi Hong, production cell leader of Bach Thong State Forest of Tay ethnicity; 2) Dam Van Nguy, member of the CPV Central Committee, lieutenant general, and deputy commander of the 1st Military Region, of Tay ethnicity.

Long An Province, comprising 3 electoral units, elected 7 deputies for 8 seats from 14 candidates, with 554,618 of 556,820 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 97.8 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Duc Hue, Duc Hoa, Ben Luc, and Thu Thua Districts:

1) Le Van Dy, member of the CPV Central Committee, holder of an M.A. Degree, head of the Chemical General Department, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Tran Thi Sua, alternate member of the provincial party committee, deputy secretary of the Thu Thua district party committee; 3) Le Quang Tham, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Vam Co, Can Duoc, and Can Giuoc Districts:

1) Nguyen Van Ap member of the provincial party standing committee, commander of the provincial military command; 2) Nguyen Van Chinh aka Chinh Can, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of the State Inspection Commission; 3) Tran Van Luc, alternate member of the provincial party committee, member of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Standing Committee.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Tan Thanh, Moc Hoa, and Vinh Hung Districts and Tan An City, elected one deputy for two seats from four candidates. The elected deputy is comrade Nguyen Van Thanh, member of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial VFF Committee.

In accordance with Article 53 of the law governing the election of deputies to the National Assembly, Electoral Unit 3 will have to hold a by-election to elect an additional deputy in order to fill the allotted two seats. The by-election must be held within 15 days from 19 April 1987.

Tien Giang Province, comprising 3 electoral units, elected 11 deputies to 11 seats from 18 candidates with 739,864 of 744,521 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 99.37 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Cai Be District:

1) Le Thi Thanh Mai, deputy secretary of the Cai Be district party committee; 2) Phan Luong Truc, member of the provincial party standing committee, commander of the provincial military command.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Cai Lay District:

1) Nguyen Tan Luc, deputy secretary of the district party committee, chairman of the district people's committee; 2) Phan Minh Thanh, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Chau Thanh district and My Tho city:

1) Tran Chi Nam, member of the provincial party committee, secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; 2) Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Nguyen Thi Hoai Thu, member of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 4, comprising Cho Gao, Go Cong Tay, and Go Cong Dong Districts:

1) Do Tan Minh, district party committee standing member in charge of the agricultural department of Go Cong Tay District; 2) Truong Cong Pho, member of the provincial party standing committee, director of the [provincial] public security office; 3) Tran Minh Phung, a deputy secretary of the party committee and deputy director of the Tien Giang Polyclinic Hospital; 4) Tran Huu Phuoc, member of the party Standing Committee and director of the Tien Giang united livestock breeding enterprise.

26 APRIL UPDATE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS

BK261415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Results of National Assembly elections for Thanh Hoa, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Cuu Long, and Minh Hai Provinces]

[Text] Thanh Hoa Province, comprising 7 electoral units, elected 22 deputies for 22 seats from 36 candidates with 1,452,396 of 1,473,589 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.56 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Quan Hoa, Ba Thuoc, Lang Chanh, and Cam Thuy Districts, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidates with 133, 934 of the 138,815 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 96.48 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1. Ha Van Ban, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee, of Thai nationality; 2) Cao Thi Hanh, deputy secretary of the party committee, doctor of medicine, and deputy director of the Cam Thuy District hospital, of Muong nationality; 3) Phan Thu, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee, major general, director of the Institute of Military Technology.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Ngoc Lac, Thuong Xuan, and Tho Xuan Districts, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidate with 191,107 of the 193,098 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.96 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Tran Diep, director of the General Department of Electronics and Information Techniques; 2) Nguyen Tri Thieu, member of the party committee and director of the Xuan Thanh agricultural cooperative, Tho Xuan District; 3) Le Xuan Tuyen, member of the party committee, secretary of the party chapter, and head of the control section of the Ngoc Pho agricultural cooperative, Minh Son village, Ngoc Lac District, of Muong nationality.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Nhu Xuan, Nong Cong, and Trieu Son Districts, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidates with 218,975 of the 222,439 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.44 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Nguyen Khac Duong, member of the provincial party committee, colonel, deputy commander of the provincial military command; 2) Bui Khac Tien, member of the party committee and manager of the Song Chu engineering plant, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the CPV Central Committee, director of the National Institute of Atomic Energy, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 4, comprising Thach Thanh, Vinh Loc, and Thieu Yen Districts, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidates with 208,255 of the 210,206 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 99.07 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Le Xuan Duc, vice president of the provincial writers and artists association; 2) Nguyen Nam Son, member of the district party committee, director of the Thach Thanh state forest; 3) Le Van Toan, director of the General Department of Statistics.

Electoral Unit 5, comprising Nga Son, Ha Trung, and Hau Loc Districts and Bim Son City, elected 3 deputies for 3 seat from 5 candidates with 208,200 of 210,132 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 99.08 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice foreign minister; 2) Pham Van Phung, member of the party committee and director of the Nga Thuy agricultural cooperative, Nga Son District; 3) Nguyen Xuan Trac, principal of the Pu Nhi basic general school, Quan Hoa.

Electoral Unit 6, comprising Tinh Gia and Quang Xuong Districts, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidates with 199,221 of 202,953 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.16 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Nguyen Thi Cay, member of the party committee and level 5/7 typesetter of the Ba Dinh printing enterprise, Thanh Hoa; 2) Dang Thi, member of the CPV Central Committee, minister, chairman of the Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Laos and Cambodia, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Le Thanh Tu, director of the Quyet Thanh fishing cooperative, Quang Nham village, Quang Xuong District.

Electoral Unit 7, comprising Dong Son and Hoang Hoa Districts and Thanh Hoa and Sam Son cities, elected 4 deputies for 4 seats from 6 candidates with 292,694 of the 295,946 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.90 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Catholic Priest Nguyen Thai Ba, general secretary of the Committee for Solidarity of Vietnamese Patriotic Catholics; 2) Phung Sy Cac, standing member of the provincial party committee, secretary of the Hoang Hoa District party committee; 3) Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 4) Nguyen Thi Thanh, lathe operator of the Thanh Cong engineering cooperative, Thanh Hoa City.

Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province, comprising 2 electoral units, elected 6 deputies for 6 seats from 10 candidates with 408,986 of the 412,446 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 99.16 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Dac Lay, Sa Thay, Kon Plong, Dac To, Chu Prong, and Mang Yang Districts and Kong Tum City, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidates with 210,527 of the 212,179 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 99.22 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) So Lay Tang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and member of the Gie Trieng ethnic minority group; 2) Y Pan (aka Y Mot), member of the CPV Central Committee, member of the provincial party standing committee, secretary of the Dac Lay District party committee, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly, and member of the Gie Trieng ethnic minority group; 3) Y Xuoi, animal husbandry expert, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly, and member of the Se Dang ethnic minority group.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Kbang, An Khe, Krong Pa, Ayn Pa, and Chu Xe Districts and Play Ku City, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidates with 198,459 of the 200,267 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 99.09 percent -- whose names are listed below:

1) Kso Kron (aka Nguyen Van Sy), member of the CPV Central Committee, secretary of the provincial party committee, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly, and member of the Gia Rai ethnic minority group; 2) Dinh Tiek, a district party standing committee member, deputy head of the southern An Khe District cadre affairs section, and member of the Ba Na ethnic minority group; 3) Nguyen Hong Vien, a provincial party committee member, colonel, and commander of the provincial border defense corps.

Cuu Long Province, comprising 4 electoral units, elected 13 deputies for 13 seats from 21 candidates, with 862,352 of the 878,927 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.11 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Long Ho and Binh Minh Districts and Vinh Long City, elected 4 deputies for 4 seats from 6 candidates, with 257,838 of the 260,817 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.86 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Dao Thi Bieu, member of the provincial party standing committee, head of the provincial civilian proselyting section, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Hong Minh Kim, agronomist, deputy director of the agricultural office; 3) Ho Minh Man, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial party committee; 4) Nguyen Thanh Tho, vice chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Vietnam Collective Peasants' Congress.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Vung Liem, Tam Binh, and Tra On Districts, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidates, with 207,754 of 214,162 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 97 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Le Van Hoa, a major of the Cuu Long Military Command and a VPA Hero title holder; 2) Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; 3) Nguyen Hoang Tam, deputy secretary of the Vung Liem district party committee and chairman of the district people's committee.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Can Long, Cau Ke, Tieu Can, and Tra Cu Districts, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidates, with 214,586 of the 219,198 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 97.89 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Duong Nguon Dan, headmaster of the Tra Cu District high school; 2) Mai Thanh Lieu, alternate member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial collective peasants' association; 3) Lam Phu, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the provincial VFF Committee.

Electoral Unit 4, comprising Chau Thanh, Cau Ngang, and Duyen Hai Districts and Tra Vinh City, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidates, with 182,179 of the 184,730 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.62 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Tran Hoang Kim, deputy secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Phan Huu Phuc, vice chairman of the provincial VFF committee and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Nguyen Van Xuan (aka Thanh Binh), doctor, chief of an antimalaria station of the [provincial] public health office.

Minh Hai Province, comprising 3 electoral units, elected 10 deputies for 10 seats from 16 candidates with 701,938 of the 716,263 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Vinh Loi, Hong Dan, and Gia Rai Districts and Bac Lieu City, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidates with 318,178 of the 323,679 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.30 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Le Van Binh, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee; 2) Pham Van Kiet, general secretary of the VFF Central Committee; 3) Lam Nuoi, chairman of the provincial subcommittee for motivation of Cambodians, of Cambodian nationality, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Thoi Binh and U Minh Districts and Ca Mau city, elected 3 deputies for 3 seats from 5 candidates with 146,434 of the 148,190 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.82 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Duong Ngoc An, member of the provincial party committee, machine building engineer, director of the industrial service; 2) Huynh Hung Ho, standing member of the provincial party committee, engineer of agriculture, director of the agricultural service;

3) Nguyen Thi Hong Minh, alternate member of the provincial party committee, deputy director of the Ca Mau frozen food plant, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; Electoral Unit 3, comprising Tran Van Thoi, Cai Nuoc, Dam Doi, and Ngoc Hien Districts, elected 4 deputies for 4 seats from 6 candidates with 237,326 of the 244,394 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 97.1 percent. Namelist of the successful candidates:

1) Phan Van Duong, member of the provincial party committee, secretary of the party committee, colonel, deputy commander of the provincial military command, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Nguyen Thanh Hung, director of the Nam Can Union of Marine Products Corporations; 3) Tran Thanh Liem, secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communists Youth Union; 4) Huynh Thanh Tram, president of the provincial collectivized peasants association.

27 APRIL UPDATE ON ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS

BK271415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Results of National Assembly elections for Ha Tuyen, Ben Tre, Vinh Phu, and Ha Son Binh Provinces]

[Text] Ha Tuyen Province, comprising 3 electoral units, elected 7 deputies for 7 seats from 12 candidates with 473,022 of 480,803 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 96.37 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Meo Vac, Dong Van, Yen Minh, Quan Ba, Bac Me, and Vi Xuyen Districts and Ha Giang City, elected two deputies for two seats from three candidates. The two successful candidates are:

1) Duong Minh Chuong, standing member of the district party committee, vice chairman of the Meo Vac District people's committee, of Hmong nationality; 2) Dang Van Dong, standing member of the district party committee, lieutenant colonel, commander of the Bac Me district military command, of Dao nationality.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Xin Man, Hoang Xu Phi, Bac Quang, and Ham Yen Districts, elected two deputies for two seats from four candidates. The two successful candidates are:

1) Nong Quang Lu, deputy secretary of the district party committee, chairman of the Xin Man District people's committee, of La Chi nationality; 2) Chung Thi Pha, member of the district party committee, member of the executive committee of the provincial Women's Union, president of the Vi Xuyen District Women's Union, of Tay nationality.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Na Hang, Chiem Hoa, Son Duong, and Yen Son Districts and Tuyen Quang City, elected three deputies for three seats from five candidates. The three successful candidates are:

1) Nguyen Van Duc, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice interior minister; 2) Au Van Hanh, member of the district party committee, head of the administrative organization section of Son Dong District, of San Chay nationality; 3) Tran Trung Nhat, standing member of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee.

Ben Tre Province, comprising three electoral units, elected 9 deputies for 9 seats from 15 candidates with 608,544 of 614,540 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 99.02 percent.

Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Mo Cay, Thanh Phu, and Cho Lach Districts, elected three deputies for three seats from five candidates. The three successful candidates are:

1) Nguyen Hoa, standing member of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Le Thi Thanh Liem, member of the provincial party committee, deputy secretary of the Mo Cay District party committee; 3) Tran Van Trong, member of the district party committee, director of the Phu Loi Thuong production collective.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Giong Trom and Ba Tri Districts, elected three deputies for three seats from five candidates. The three successful candidates are:

1) Duong Van An, standing member of the provincial party committee, head of the economic section of the provincial party committee; 2) Phan Xuan Dot, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee, minister of forestry, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Trinh Van Y aka Mai Son, alternate member of the provincial party committee, chairman of the Giong Trom District people's committee.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Chau Thanh and Binh Dai Districts and Ben Tre city, elected three deputies for three seats from five candidates. The three successful candidates are:

1) Ho Thi Hong Nhung, member of the district party committee, head of the Chau Thanh District education office, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Dang Minh Thien, vice chairman of the provincial VFF Committee; 3) Truong Vinh Trong, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee.

Vinh Phu Province, comprising 4 electoral units, elected 12 deputies for 12 seats from 22 candidates, with 898,815 out of 903,372 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 99.49 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follows:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Vinh Lac District and Viet Tri City, elected two deputies for three seats from six candidates. The two successful candidates are:

1) Tran Van Dang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee; 2) Pham Khac Hy, major general, party committee deputy secretary and deputy head of the Economics General Department of the Ministry of National Defense.

Based on Article 53 of the Law on National Assembly election, the Electoral Unit 1 must elect an additional deputy to fill the allocated 3-seat quota. This by-election must be held within 15 days of the 19 April 1987 election.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Tam Dao and Lap Thach Districts and Vinh Yen city, elected three deputies for three seats from five candidates. The three successful candidates are:

1) Hoang Thi Chai, member of the Vinh Yen City Women's Union executive committee, deputy head of the Thong Nhut tailoring cooperative, and member of the provincial people's council;

2) Phung Quang Hung, member of the Hop Thinh village party committee and people's committee and deputy head of the Hop Thinh village agricultural cooperative in Tam Dao District; 3) Phung Van Tuu, vice minister of justice and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Tam Thanh, Song Thao, Yen Lap, and Thanh Son Districts, elected three deputies for three seats from five candidates. The three successful candidates are:

1) Ha Minh Khai, deputy secretary of the Vo Mieu village party committee, head of the Vo Mieu village agricultural-forestry cooperative in Thanh Son District, a labor hero, and member of the Muong ethnic minority group; 2) Bui Danh Luu, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of communications and transportation; 3) Pham Van Viet, a party committee deputy secretary and director of the Tam Thang forestry site in Thanh Son District.

Electoral Unit 4, comprising Phong Chau, Doan Hung, and Thanh Hoa Districts and Phu Tho City, elected four deputies for four seats from six candidates. The four successful candidates are:

1) Le Quoc Khanh, member of the provincial party committee, deputy secretary of the Lam Thao superphosphate plant party committee and director of the plant; 2) Truong Dinh Long, a party committee deputy secretary and leader of Geological Group No 3 of the Geological General Department, and a labor hero; 3) Chu Thi Ninh, a party committee standing member and secretary of the trade union of a cement-limestone enterprise; 4) Su Manh Phi, a city party committee member, party chapter secretary, and acting head of the Thanh Chung handicraft cooperative in Phu Tho City.

Ha Son Binh Province, comprising 5 electoral units, elected 15 deputies for 15 seats from 25 candidates, with 950,325 out of 957,764 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 99.22 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Mai Chau, Tan Lac, Lac Son, Yen Thuy, Lac Thuy, and Kim Boi Districts, elected three deputies for three seats from five candidates. The three successful candidates are:

1) Nguyen Nhieu Coc, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial people's committee and a member of the Muong ethnic minority group; 2) Bui Thi Kem, a district party committee member, agronomist, and deputy head of the Lac Son District agricultural office, and a member of the Muong ethnic minority group; 3) Phan Ngoc Tuong, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of construction.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Ky Son, Luong Son, and Da Bac Districts and Hoa Binh City, elected three deputies for three seats from five candidates. The three successful candidates are:

1) Duong Ngoc Duc, secretary general of the Vietnam Stage Artists' Society and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Nguyen Chi Thanh, a production team leader of the western Ha Son Binh construction corporation; 3) Nguyen Cao Thang, head of the Lien Son village agricultural-forestry-trade-credit cooperative in Luong Son District, and a member of the Muong ethnic minority group.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Chuong My and Quoc Oai districts and Ha Dong city, elected three deputies for three seats from five candidates. The three successful candidates are:

1) Nguyen Thi Lan Anh, leader of the physics teaching team of the Nguyen Hue high school in Ha Dong city; 2) Nguyen Van Dien, deputy supervisor of the blacksmith-metal work-welding workshop of the Ha Son Binh machinery plant; 3) Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 4, comprising Thanh Oai, Ung Hoa, and My Duc Districts, elected three deputies for three seats from five candidates. The three successful candidates are:

1) Nguyen Van Hieu, member of the CPV Central Committee, a Ph.D. degree holding professor, rector of the Vietnam Academy of Science, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Nguyen Ngoc Khoa, deputy secretary of the Thanh Hoai District party committee and chairman of the district people's committee; 3) Le Thi My, secretary of the Tram Long village party committee in Ung Hoa District.

Electoral Unit 5, comprising Thuong Tin and Phu Xuyen Districts, elected three deputies for three seats from five candidates. The three successful candidates are:

1) Dinh Binh Gia, a district party committee member, member of the steering committee of the provincial federation of handicraft cooperatives, and head of the Binh Minh lacquerware cooperative control board in Thuong Tin District; 2) Tran Van Khuyen, member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial federation of trade unions; 3) Vu Ky, curator of the Ho Chi Minh Museum.

HA BAC PARTY COMMITTEE IMPROVES WORK REGULATIONS

BK240432 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] The agencies and offices of the Ha Bac provincial party committee have formulated, amended, or adjusted their work regulations to suit the requirements and duties and to help the party committee echelon operationally control and supervise the various sectors and primary installations and implement the local political duty.

In addition, the offices of the provincial and district party committees have organized the reception of people well and have satisfactorily settled complaints and letters of denunciation by cadres and party members. However, there are still many shortcomings in the offices such as failure to achieve high results in formulating work programs, to quickly control the work situation and take action on various projects, and to really help higher authorities provide leadership and guidance over the implementation.

SRV DELEGATE ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 CONFERENCE

For a report on Vietnam Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Vu Xuan Ang's address to the Group of 77 conference, see the Cuba section of the 28 April Latin America DAILY REPORT.

A U S T R A L I AHAYDEN COMMENTS ON DIPLOMAT EXPULSION FROM IRAN

BK280130 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The Iranian Government has expelled an Australian trade official and a Foreign Affairs Department officer from the embassy in Tehran. The move is in retaliation for a television skit on the ABC [Australian Broadcasting Corporation] show, the Dingo Principle. Radio Australia is the overseas service of the ABC.

The expulsion follows strong protests about the skit which included a mock interview with the Ayatollah Khomeini.

The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has said it will be difficult to operate Australia's diplomatic post in Iran without the senior staff. Speaking on ABC radio, Mr Hayden said Iran had overreacted to the mock interview, presumably because irony and satire were alien to its culture.

He said Australia has exports to Iran worth more than \$300 million a year, but that these had not been threatened.

MINISTERS WARN JAPAN ON COAL PRICE CUT

BK241055 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Two federal government ministers today warned Japan that it would be disadvantaged if Australian steaming coal producers were forced out of business. The minister for resources and energy, Senator Evans, and the minister for trade, Mr Dawkins, issued the warning in a joint statement after attending today's meeting of the Australian Coal Consultative Council in Ipswich.

The ministers said they were satisfied Australian steaming coal producers could not bear further price cuts. They said Japanese consumers should recognize it would be to their disadvantage to have a reliable supplier of internationally competitive price put out of business.

Senator Evans and Mr Dawkins said the necessary investment in mines and infrastructure could not be met against the background of uncertainty when consumers were not prepared to pay realistic prices. The ministers said in Yen terms, Japanese coal consumers were now paying between 35 and 60 percent of the price they paid 2 years ago. They said any further losses for Australian steaming coal exporters would put the survival of many of them at very serious risk.

TWO GRENADES EXPLODE AT JUSMAG COMPOUND

HK271521 Hong Kong AFP in English 1514 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 27 (AFP) -- Two grenades exploded inside a U.S. military facility in suburban Manila Monday, causing slight damage but no injuries, police and television reports said.

Police spokesmen said car-riding men tossed an explosive at the motor pool of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG) compound in Quezon City at 7:24 p.m. (1124 GMT), adding that there were no injuries.

JUSMAG authorities confirmed the bombing, but gave no other details.

The local television station GMA reported that unknown gunmen opened fire on the compound and tossed three grenades inside, puncturing the walls of a building and damaging the lawn but causing no injuries.

One of the grenades which fell near four Filipino soldiers guarding the facility failed to explode, the station added.

Some 20 minutes after the bombing, an unidentified man called up the Manila Bureau of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE and said the compound would be bombed.

"Listen to me, we are from Jihad Brigade. At around seven o'clock in the evening JUSMAG will be bombed," he said before hanging up. It was the first time the group was heard from here. Jihad means "Holy War" in Arabic.

The JUSMAG is a non-combat facility that assists in ordering military equipment in the United States by the Philippine Armed Forces and arranges training in the use and maintenance of the equipment. Washington maintains two major military bases north of Manila.

The Manila government is currently holding peace talks with the Moro National Liberation Front, which had waged a 15-year separatist rebellion in the south and wants autonomy for 23 southern provinces as the price for peace. Two other Moslem factions are opposed to the talks.

The explosion also came two weeks after communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas operating in Manila said they had drawn up a list of U.S. military and civilian personnel in the country as potential assassination targets.

An unclaimed grenade attack damaged windows at the compound last year but caused no injuries.

'Jihad Brigade' Explains Bombing

OW271453 Tokyo KYODO in English 1443 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 27 KYODO -- The offices of the United States military advisory group in the Philippines were bombed and shot at Monday evening by unidentified persons, the office's employees said.

A man claiming to be a member of a "Jihad Brigade" called KYODO NEWS SERVICE and said his group was responsible for the bombing attack. No casualties were reported.

"This is in connection with the bombing of American servicemen in Greece," he said when asked if the brigade had any connection with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

The military has claimed that the MNLF, which is holding talks with the government to end a 15-year old insurgency, had deployed 100 urban guerrillas in the capital to launch attacks should the negotiations fail.

Eighteen persons were wounded Saturday in the Greek bomb attack staged by a leftist urban guerrilla group protesting the presence of U.S. military bases.

Three grenades were thrown at the headquarters and a motor pool of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG) in suburban Quezon City.

One of two grenades thrown at the vehicles exploded, damaging an airconditioning unit, Apolinario Villafranca, a civilian employee of JUSMAG, told KYODO in a telephone interview.

Another grenade thrown at the JUSMAG headquarters, about 300 meters from the motor pool, landed at the front gate where three security men were stationed.

A Sgt Andaya said that they saw the grenade land near their post. He also said that unidentified persons inside a speeding car fired shots at them. No one was hurt in the gun attack.

MILITARY CAMP ORDERED TO REMAIN ON RED ALERT

HK271213 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 27 Apr 87 p 9

[Text] All military units in Metro Manila have been ordered to stay on red alert, a precautionary measure against still another coup attempt by soldiers loyal to deposed President Marcos.

Despite the failure of the said plot to materialize over the weekend, soldiers in all the camps in the metropolis were again ordered to stay put in their headquarters and barracks and "wait for any eventualities," military sources said.

Security in both Camp Crame and Aguinaldo in Quezon City was doubled, and military trucks can be seen blocking every gate of the camps.

Soldiers interviewed by INQUIRER said they were informed by their officers to remain confined inside the camps until tension has subsided on [the] alleged pending attack of soldiers and civilians loyal to Marcos.

Some soldiers showing signs of restiveness towards never-ending reports about coups said the red alert will only be "red alert" [to depart] for then comes midnight. [sentence as published]

"Tatakasan lang namin yan," [we will just escape] the soldiers said.

The new plan to attack the camps was disclosed in the radio message reportedly sent by Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, to all major service commanders. "Prevent, stop and investigate all unauthorized troop movements. Account for the dialog with your officers and men," the order read.

The Guardian Foundation, a fraternity of enlisted military personnel, is said to be behind the attack involving soldiers who have gone AWOL (absent without leave), retired military men and civilian Marcos loyalists.

Sources at the Capital Regional Command (Capcom) headquarters in Bicutan, Tagig, said they were able to monitor some small groupings of the soldiers involved in the said plot.

METRO MANILA MILITARY REMAINS ON RED ALERT

HK280539 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] In Metro Manila, military forces remain on red alert for any untoward incidents between now and election day. Capital Regional commander Emiliano Templo says his men are especially on the look-out for groups aiming to disrupt normalcy.

[Begin Templo recording] We are now trying to look into several reports of a plan by some people to conduct disruptive activities, especially during the (?bad) season, all the way up to and during the national election on May 11. [end recording]

STRICTER MILITARY DISCIPLINE TO BE ENFORCED

HK280525 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos says (?further) discipline will be enforced on the military. At the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffee Shop], General Ramos said rebellious elements or factions will now be made to toe the line. He said the new Constitution is equipped with sterner measures to curb infractions of discipline. Ramos said stricter measures will be taken to prevent misdirected or wayward military elements from disturbing the country's peace and order.

U.S. BASES' FUTURE CONSIDERED: EMBASSY PROTEST HELD

HK271045 Hong Kong AFP in English 1022 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Manila, April 27 (AFP) -- The Philippines will take into account U.S. failure to deliver aid when talks start next year on the future of two U.S. military bases near here, the Presidential Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said Monday.

Meanwhile, some 200 supporters of Ferdinand Marcos demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy here Monday and called on the United States to allow the former president to return to the Philippines to crush the communist insurgency.

Mr Benigno said that, as far as he knew, President Corazon Aquino had not yet reacted to the U.S. Congress's rejection last week of 50 million dollars in extra military aid to Manila.

Earlier Monday, Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos attacked the U.S. decision, saying that Washington was reneging on a promise, and added that the aid was part of the "rental" due for the two U.S. military facilities in the Philippines, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

Mr Benigno told a news conference that the government was preparing its negotiating position on the bases, which are to be dismantled after their lease expires in 1991 unless the two allies forge a new treaty.

Asked if the cuts in U.S. aid would be taken into account in the talks, he said "everything will be coming into account, the whole range or spectrum of Philippine-American relations will be brought into the purview of what the Philippines will do." Mr Benigno said: "The government is already in the process of thinking out its negotiating position."

He said that removing the bases would be an option since such a move was "within what the president has said -- that she will allow the agreement to terminate and that her options are still open... afterwards."

Experts said the future of the bases after 1991 was uncertain because a new Constitution requires the Philippine Senate's ratification of a new bases agreement, and, if the lower house requires, popular approval in a national referendum.

The Philippines elects a new U.S.-style congress on May 11 and some administration candidates have openly called for the bases' removal. [passage omitted]

Marcos supporters Monday demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy here to demand that U.S. President Ronald Reagan allow the former president to return to the Philippines from exile in Hawaii, witnesses said.

Some 200 demonstrators, chanting "Marcos forever," disrupted traffic outside the mission and urged motorists to honk their car horns and flash "V for victory" signs, the witnesses added.

The gates of the embassy were kept open during the protest as a handful of policemen stood guard outside.

"President Ronald Reagan, please bring back our legitimate President Ferdinand E. Marcos," read a placard borne by an old woman.

"Stop this massacre," read another, in an apparent reference to communist guerrilla attacks throughout the country, which now claim a daily average of nine lives.

"President Reagan has to ask (Mrs Aquino) to allow him (Mr Marcos) to return because he is the only one who can save this country from communism," said demonstrator Alicia Concepcion, a Manila market vendor.

Mr Marcos, 69, has claimed that U.S. officials forced him to leave for Hawaii during a popular uprising here in February 1986, and has forecast that Mrs Aquino's administration will fall to the communists.

He cannot return here unless given the green light by Mrs Aquino, and no third country has accepted his request for asylum, observers noted.

AQUINO CALLS FOR CITIZENS' DEFENSE UNITS

HK250751 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Apr 87 p 18

[Text] President Aquino proposed yesterday three steps which would assure the people of an effective defense against their enemies and a good vehicle for national reconstruction.

Mrs Aquino spoke at the Third Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Reservists National Convention at Tejeros Hall in Camp Aguinaldo.

The President said the first step is the need to mobilize the people and involve them in the defense of their values and communities, "but with all the safeguards that will prevent the abuse of this great power."

Secondly, she said, there should be closer cooperation between the civilian population and the Armed Forces, citing [as] an example the construction of the Lopez-Catanauan road in Quezon by military engineers.

And thirdly, the President emphasized the need to make use of the potential for constructive service to the people in the million or more AFP reservists.

She said that people power is the force that is most feared by the enemies of freedom, both of the left and the right.

She welcomed the convention of the AFP reservists, she said, as an effort to give expression to the potential of people power "for national defense and reconstruction."

She said that it would be for the congress to implement the constitutional mandate for a citizen armed force which shall undergo military training and serve, as may be provided by law, and for a regular force necessary for the security of the state.

The president said she has also referred for study by appropriate departments other constitutional provisions regarding the nation's defense forces.

"I refer in particular to the provision for a National Police Force, in lieu of all other police and paramilitary forces. I am awaiting the study being prepared by the defense and local government departments," Mrs Aquino said.

She said that the construction of the Lopez-Catanauan road in Quezon by military engineers would do more to solve the insurgency in the area than pouring in more soldiers.

"I felt the great trust that now exists between the farmers and the government, and realized how little our people ask of the government," she stressed.

She cited the efficiency in building the road, saying that although 12 percent of the road has been completed, only 10 percent of the budgeted amount has been spent.

"This is how I would like to see the great potential of disciplined forces -- constructively rather than destructively and with the natural efficiency and honesty of our people," she said.

VIGILANTE GROUPS SECRETLY ORGANIZED IN ALBAY

HK271149 Queson City BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Apr 87 p 17

[Text] Legaspi City -- Leaflets distributed among residents here showed that vigilante groups are being organized secretly in Albay.

Their tentative name is "Movement Against Violence in Bicol" (MAVB) which passed leaflets denouncing atrocities committed by communist rebels.

The chapters are being organized in Daraga and Camalig Towns.

The first leaflet denounced collections for the burial of an unnamed sympathizer of the New People's Army in Daraga, Albay, and the raid of NPA rebels in Sto. Domingo, Albay.

The second leaflet, denounced an NPA raid in Camalig, Albay where a policeman was wounded.

The leaflet called for a stop to such atrocities and for a dialog in settling political differences.

It also encouraged others to organize vigilante groups in barangays as a tool for exposing the "posts, collectors, militia, and organizers" of the NPA.

Col Marino Filart, deputy Constabulary commander in Albay, said the military has no knowledge about vigilante groups being organized in the region.

In a recent interview, Brig Gen Eduardo A. Taduran, commander of the Constabulary Regional Command, said vigilante groups are not necessary in Bicol Region. He said the military is still in control of the situation.

But he welcomed the formation of such group, "as long as they are not armed."

Meanwhile, anti-communist vigilante groups in Cotabato Province have been supportive of the military's peace and order drive, PC/INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] provincial commander Maj Renato Santos said.

Santos did not specify where these vigilante groups operate but said several streamers of the Nagkahiusang Katawhan Alang sa Kalinaw (Nakasaka) [People United for Democracy] were seen along the national highway in Kidapawan and Makilaois Towns.

Nakasaka was originally formed in Digos, Davao del Sur, to fight communism through peaceful means.

Santos vowed to institute measures to avoid human rights abuses being committed by these groups.

These measures include the placing of the vigilantes under the direct control of the local government officials.

AQUINO HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING ABOUT MINDANAO

HK280311 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [27 April] held an emergency meeting with her advisors on the Mindanao problem and formulated the government's position in the talks with the Moro National Liberation Front. Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez, chief government negotiator, said he would reveal the position at the negotiating table. The Tripoli Agreement will be the point of reference, he said. The agreement reached between the MNLF and the government of Ferdinand Marcos in 1976 provides for autonomy for 13 provinces. The MNLF now wants 10 other provinces to be included, subject to democratic processes, meaning a referendum or election. Present at the 3-hour emergency meeting at Malacanang were Vice President Salvador Laurel, Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos, Ambassador Pelaez, Brigadier General (Feliciano Gacis), assistant secretary of defense for plans and programs, and members of the negotiating panel.

MNLF Willing To NegotiateHK280515 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT
28 Apr 87

[Text] There may yet be a breakthrough in the Mindanao peace talks. Chief negotiator Emmanuel Pelaez said his panel will recommend full autonomy for 13 Muslim provinces. He said the MNLF (?seems) willing to negotiate on the status of the Mindanao provinces. Pelaez briefed President Aquino yesterday on the state of the talks. Speaking with newsmen later, he spoke on the chances for an accord: [Pelaez recording indistinct]

MNLF WANTS DECISION ON AUTONOMY ISSUE BY 9 MAY

HK201421 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] In Cotabato City, the Moro National Liberation Front stressed today that it wants decisions on the granting of autonomy in Mindanao to come from President Aquino herself, in the belief that the congress cannot act properly on its demand for full autonomy. For the details, here is Joel Macundo:

[Begin Macundo recording] In an interview this morning with attorney (Hidabian Bilangganan), member of the MNLF-government peace panel, he stressed that they firmly demand that President Aquino herself provide the personal and official resolution to the Mindanao issue. According to him, the MNLF leadership expects that the president will issue an executive order on the establishment of an autonomous region in a third of the country's territory. (Bilangganan) added that the president should undertake this move before the ongoing peace talks between the two panels is concluded on 9 May. He also explained that 9 May, 2 days before the holding of the 11 May elections for the Senate and congress, and not 19 May, is the date agreed upon by the two panels as the deadline for arriving at a Mindanao peace settlement. According to him, it is the fervent desire of the MNLF to achieve peace in Mindanao so that developmental progress can be initiated in the entire region. However, he warned that MNLF Chairman Misuari had clearly declared that the Bangsa Moro army be prepared for renewed violence between the government and the MNLF.

This is the latest report from the city of Cotabato. For the Philippine Federation of Catholic Broadcasters, Joel Macundo of DXMF. [end recording]

MNLF THREATENS GOVERNMENT WITH ARAB OIL EMBARGO

HK271353 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 27 Apr 87 pp 1, 10

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] Tripoli, Libya -- The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) will most likely ask Muslim countries to stop supplying oil to the Philippines should its peace talks with the government fail and no genuine autonomy is given to Mindanao, Abdulrassad Asani, MNLF information minister, said here.

Asani said the oil embargo is one of the broad sanctions the MNLF plans to ask powerful and oil-rich countries to carry out against the Aquino government "if our (MNLF's) struggle for self-determination is not given due course."

Asani was interviewed by the INQUIRER at the close of a three-day conference of revolutionary movements held in Missurati, Libya's eighth biggest city, about 450 kilometers east of this capital city. The National Democratic Front (NDF) sent a delegation led by its international representative Luis Jalandoni, who is based in Amsterdam.

Asani, who has been part of the MNLF's international team the past five years, said other sanctions being considered include the pullout from the Philippines of investments of Muslim countries and the suspension of all ongoing trade and investment with the Aquino government.

"There are several areas and fronts where we could push our efforts to gain the historical rights of the Muslims in Mindanao," said Asani.

Asani said "a groundswell of sympathy and understanding" is being gained by the MNLF in the ranks of oil-rich and powerful Muslim countries which he described as "very aware" of the problems of the Muslims in Mindanao.

He, however, admitted that "a few" Muslim countries which are "very conservative" may not go for the sanctions being sought by the MNLF.

The "struggle" of the MNLF was one of the topics discussed in the three-day conference of revolutionary organizations. A declaration passed by more than 200 delegates from Southeast Asian and Pacific countries expressed unconditional support to the MNLF's "struggle."

In Manila, the government and the MNLF panels are deadlocked on the autonomy issue and there is little hope that something concrete would be hammered out by the joint commission the two panels formed to draft an acceptable peace accord.

The two panels have contradictory interpretations of the scope of the autonomy that should be granted Mindanao. The MNLF wants something short of self-rule for 23 [number as published] provinces. The government wants the MNLF to agree to a proposal that the basis for the autonomy would be laid by the two panels now but Congress would pass the organic charter for an autonomous region for Muslim Mindanao.

The peace talks end on May 9.

The pessimism over efforts to bring peace to Mindanao comes amid reports that a shipload of AK-47 assault rifles were shipped to MNLF rebels in Mindanao recently.

The 2,000 Soviet-made rifles were believed to have been shipped from neighboring Malaysia, a Muslim country which has provided refuge to MNLF leaders.

The Aquino government was believed to have protested the use of Malaysia as a transshipment point for the MNLF arms.

In many MNLF-controlled areas, training of forces is reportedly going on.

MNLF leaders say the training is routine but this has fuelled tension among Christian and Muslim Filipinos living in areas which had been the fierce battlegrounds for the 14-year-old secessionist war.

RAMOS REVEALS OFFENSIVE RESULTS; NDF CRITICIZES

HK260803 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 26 Apr 87 pp 1, 7

[By staff members Lito Mangaser and Tess Villanueva]

[Text] The military said yesterday that government troops had found eight bodies of rebels in an insurgent training camp in Bulacan, but the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) dismissed the reports of the fighting as part of a psychological war to show the military's strength and justify more material aid from the United States.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos said that aside from the bodies of rebels discovered, military commanders also found the New People's Army (NPA) training camp in Sitio, Bandera, San Ildefonso, Bulacan and 17 huts around it abandoned.

The seven-day offensive, he said, was still going on to flush out some 300 rebels who escaped to nearby areas.

The operation in Bulacan, Ramos said, was the 18th major offensive since President Aquino declared an all-out war after a two-month peace talks with communist rebels collapsed in February.

Since then, 64 rebels have been killed and 27 insurgents have been captured, he said. In contrast, only two soldiers have been killed, he added.

But while the figures showed that military was winning in combat, Ramos warned that this system of "body count" does not show that the government's anti-insurgency drive was succeeding.

The armed component of insurgency, he said, was only the "tip of the iceberg." He added that what was "more difficult to neutralize is the communist effort to undermine the government."

The 17 other major operations, according to Ramos, were in:

-- Ilocos Norte on April 8-14, where seven rebels were killed, six captured, and nine firearms seized.

- Negros Occidental on April 20 where four rebels were killed, and two vehicles, 20 firearms, two mortar barrels and two radio sets seized.
- Negros Occidental on April 9, where three rebels were killed, and four firearms recovered.
- Negros Oriental on April 7, where four rebels were killed, and two firearms recovered.
- Zamboanga del Sur on April 6, where seven rebels were killed and two firearms recovered.
- Bukidnon on April 7, where three rebels were killed. Two government troops were, however, killed.
- Agusan del Sur on April 13, where seven rebels were killed and four captured.
- Eastern Samar on April 2, where three rebels and a civilian were killed, and five grenades seized.
- Eastern Samar on April 11, where four rebels were killed.
- Camarines Sur on April 8, where two rebels were killed and two firearms recovered.
- Western Sama on April 20, where four rebels were captured.
- Cebu on April 5, where five firearms were seized.
- Kalinga-Apayao where eight dynamites were recovered.
- Angeles City, Pampanga where three rebels were captured.

Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zuvel, NDF spokesmen, told newsmen yesterday that the reported military offensive in Bulacan could only be part of the military's terror tactic aimed at impressing upon the Americans the existing threat to the government, thereby justifying the infusion of more U.S. military aid.

Ocampo said in an interview in Laguna the same tactic was used by the Marcos government in Cagayan Valley in 1971, where there were reports of heavy NPA casualty when in reality the rebel casualties were very minimal.

He added that the choice of Bulacan is significant because the province is very near Manila and would create the impression that armed NPA regulars are already on the city's doors while "Sparrow Units" are already in Manila.

At the same time the NDF spokesmen questioned the military's refusal to allow journalists near the site of the military operations, preventing them from actually verifying the reports.

Ocampo said even the photos published by media were obviously not taken from the actual scene of battle.

He said the military is exploiting all fronts -- military, political and others -- to weaken the revolutionary movement.

Ocampo also noted that military operations aimed at displaying its armed capabilities may be uprooting the NPA's mass base, but could be very costly for the government which will have to take care of the evacuees. He also said the operations may be a result of heavy pressure from the United States for the government to launch offensive operations against NPAs.

Zumel, meanwhile, noted that the government spends millions of pesos for each operation and that some people here and in the U.S. are getting rich, so the military operations have to continue.

Ocampo also said the military operations have a built-in effect of training NPA members who will have to confiscate more sophisticated arms before they could escalate the revolutionary war.

ARMY PREPARES FOR BATTLE WITH NPA IN NEGROS

HK280301 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] The military is gearing up for a major battle with NPA rebels in the northeastern towns of Negros Occidental. Military reports said a battalion from the 61st Brigade landed in Sagay last Thursday to reinforce the 57th Battalion now engaged in off and on battles in the coastal towns of Sagay, Toboso, and Escalante. Meanwhile, the enemy side is being beefed up by a contingent from Isabela, Negros Occidental, about 100 km south of Sagay Town. They were monitored to be traveling on eight trucks they commandeered from sugar plantation owners in southern Negros Occidental. The NPA plan to attack the 334th Constabulary Company headquarters in barangay (Tan-ao), Sagay, and other Army detachments in barangays (Bug-as) in Escalante, (Bug-ang) in Toboso, and Bayabas in Cadiz City.

MANILA TO FORGE FRATERNAL TIES WITH MOSCOW

HK101213 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] For the past 14 years, the City of Manila has enjoyed a successful relationship with 21 other cities of the world under the Manila International Sister Cities Association.

With the ties, it has forged durable bonds of friendship with millions of people and bringing our people closer together in understanding and mutual respect.

While the City of Manila has carried on the establishment of cultural and amity ties with other cities of the world through its Sister City relationship, it has yet to establish a "brother-city" relationship.

The attainment of this dream was brought ever closer yesterday when acting Mayor Mel Lopez Jr. and Simonyan Rayr Georgievich laid the groundwork of a Manila-Moscow brother city relationship.

Lopez presented the key to the city to Georgievich, a retired Major General of the Soviet Army who now heads the 8 million-member Soviet War Veterans Association during a courtesy call on the mayor yesterday.

The Russian official was accompanied to the mayor by Col Emmanuel Ocampo, president of the Veterans Federation of the Philippines, together with Col Simeon Medalla and Antonio Quinto and Dimitri Zaidin of the Soviet Peace Committee.

PRC OFFERS TO BUILD POWER PLANT IN NUEVA ECIJA

HK221236 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Apr 87 p 12

[Text] Meycauayan, Bulacan -- A coal-fired power plant which could light up the entire province of Nueva Ecija has been offered by the People's Republic of China to the provincial government.

Gov Noli Santos said the plant will cost \$3 million and payable in 25 years. It will be set up in Cabanatuan City or Palayan City.

Santos explained that the putting up of the plant is one of the three alternatives being explored by the provincial government so that the people of Nueva Ecija can have low-cost and continuous electricity. The two other alternatives are to pay the National Power Corp. [NPC] for continuous service and connect to Meralco.

Santos said Chinese officials signified their intention to help the province enjoy cheap power through the installation of a coal-fired thermal plant.

The three alternatives surfaced recently when Santos met the political, economic, and judicial leaders of the province on the problem of recurrent brownouts in Nueva Ecija and it led to an agreement between the NPC and Nueva Ecija Electric Cooperatives I, II, and III.

In another development, Governor Santos announced the building of an auto assembly plant in a five-hectare lot in Meycauayan, Bulacan, with the assistance of the Chinese Government, American Motors, and Chrysler.

Santos said this is a project of the Regional Development Council in Central Luzon of which he is the chairman.

According to him, the assembly plant will produce tri-wheeled vehicles for 10 passengers, jeepneys, and cars. The plant will hire workers from Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Tarlac, Pampanga, and Zambales.

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